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SPRING, 1945

Diggs & Beadles Seed Co., Inc.

601-607 East Marshall Street



RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Grow Plenty of Vegetables Again This Year



HONEY ROCK CANTALOUPE
Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00
Postpaid



COLORADO CUCUMBER
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c, postpaid



DETROIT DARK RED BEET
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75,
postpaid



RUTGERS (Wilt-Resistant)
Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid



ALASKA PEAS
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c;
5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70
Not Postpaid

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN
Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c,
postpaid



FLORIDA GIANT WATERMELON
Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid

Plant a Bigger Garden This Year

The world is hungering and battling for Peace and Freedom, but those blessings can neither be attained or enjoyed without the driving power of human health and vigor, and that means that there must be FOOD and plenty of it. The increased farm production goal set by the Department of Agriculture has a three-fold purpose—to develop better food habits and insure better nutrition for our people; as a nation, we have not been feeding ourselves adequately and intelligently—to provide vast quantities of vital foodstuffs for the nations that are fighting the common

enemy and to meet relief and emergency requirements and build up a reserve against future needs. This program concerns every one of us, from the largest market gardeners to the owners of the smallest homes.

Gardening is an enjoyable recreation and an excellent builder-up of both physical health and morale. It's fun—and it PAYS. Don't sacrifice your lawns and flower beds; the time for that is not here yet and may never be, and the need for beautiful flowers and color, in our lives, is needed today more than ever.

DIGGS & BEADLES SEED CO., Inc., gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and amount paid for them will be refunded.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Our Plants Are the Finest That Can Be Grown Regardless of Price

In the proper season we can supply plants of the kinds as listed below and can generally forward promptly on receipt of orders, weather conditions permitting, though plants can rarely be shipped the day that orders are received, as we have to get them in fresh from the gardens. Never order plants shipped by freight and do not order them sent by mail, if it can be avoided. Shipment by express is generally more satisfactory.



FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early varieties: Wake fields and Succession, ready in March, April, May, and November.

Per 50, 40c; per 100, 65c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Late varieties: Late Flat Dutch, Autumn King, Drumhead Savoy. Ready June, July and August.

Per 50, 40c; per 100, 65c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$4.50.

TOMATO PLANTS—Drawn from seed beds. Varieties: June Pink, Bonny Best, Brimmer, Marglobe, Ponderosa, Yellow Ponderosa, Stone. Ready in May, June and July.

Per doz., 35c; per 50, 60c; per 100, 90c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 25c; per 50, 50c; per 100, 75c; 500, \$3.25.

PEPPER PLANTS—Varieties: Royal King, Long Red Cayenne, Chinese Giant and Pimento. Ready May and June.

Per doz., 40c; per 50, 90c; per 100, \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 30c; per 50, 75c; per 100, \$1.35.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready Novem 1st until May.

Write for prices.

SAGE ROOTS—Ready March and April. Each, 40c, postpaid. Not postpaid, each, 35c.

THYME ROOTS—Ready March and April. Each, 40c, postpaid. Not postpaid, each, 35c.

HORSERADISH ROOTS—Ready November to May.

Write for prices.

CELERY PLANTS—Varieties: Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Self Blanching. Ready July and August.

Per 50, 40c; per 100, \$1.00, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 35c; per 100, 80c; per 1,000, \$5.00.

EGGPLANTS—Ready May and June. Black Beauty.

Per doz., 45c; per 50, \$1.00; per 100, \$1.60, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 35c; per 50, 85c; per 100, \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready March, April.

Per 50, 80c; per 100, \$1.50. Not postpaid, per 50, 70c; per 100, \$1.25.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready May and June. Hanover Yellow variety.

Varieties: Porto Rico and Nancy Hall.

Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Washington, two years old. Ready November 1st until May.

Write for prices.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Ready March, April, May, October and November. Varieties: Early White Cabbage, Iceberg, and Big Boston.

Per 50, 30c; per 100, 65c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$4.50.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Early Varieties

	100	500
Premier	\$2.50	\$8.25
Klondyke	2.50	8.25
Blakemore	2.50	8.25
Missionary	2.50	8.25

Late Varieties

	100	500
Aroma	\$2.50	\$8.25
Big Late	2.50	8.25
Gandy	2.50	8.25
Mastodon	5.00	15.25

Midseason Varieties

	100	500
Beauty	\$2.50	\$8.25
Big Joe	2.50	8.25

If by mail, add 15c per 100; 500 or more, add 10c postage.

Dee Bee Tested GARDEN SEEDS

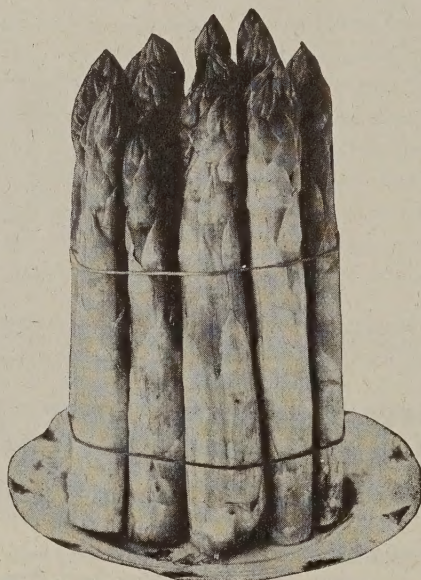
ASPARAGUS

Seed Culture—Asparagus may be grown in almost any soil or situation, but special success is attained in thoroughly enriched, deeply dug sandy loam. Beds cared for improve with age, lasting for many years. Asparagus may be grown from seed, but as it should not be cut before it is three or four years old, time is saved by buying and planting roots.

WASHINGTON—A rust resistant and vigorous growing asparagus introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It produces large, straight stalks of excellent quality with firm and delicious tips. **Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

Root Culture—Successful asparagus culture depends largely upon the preparation of the plant bed and the way in which the roots are placed in the soil. A loose, well-drained soil is preferable, but the heaviest clay can be converted into an ideal asparagus bed if the following directions are followed closely:

Dig a trench for each proposed row, 12 to 15 inches wide and 15 to 18 inches deep. If the subsoil at this depth is hard, spade it thoroughly with a spading fork. Put back part



WASHINGTON

Seeds and Roots

of the soil that has been removed, breaking up all clots and lumps, and mixing in a liberal quantity of rotted stable manure, to within 6 inches of the top. Spread out the root crown upon a small mound of earth so that it is slightly elevated above the side roots. Cover with three or four inches of rich soil and firm down well by tamping.

Such a treatment will leave a quantity of soil remaining at the edge of the trench. This is to be drawn over the plants as soon as they have grown. When all of this soil has been put back and the row is level or slightly higher than the surrounding garden, cultivate frequently and thoroughly for the rest of the season. In the fall mulch with several inches of straw or manure to prevent heaving.

If blanched asparagus is desired, this can be produced by placing drain tile or an inverted flower pot over the growing shoots in the spring.

WASHINGTON—Two-year-old roots. **25 for 90c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25 for 65c; 50 for \$1.10; 100 for \$2.00.**

BEANS ~ Plant Several Varieties

IF BY MAIL, ADD 10c FOR THE FIRST LB. AND 2c PER LB. THEREAFTER

Culture—These can be planted at any time from April 1st (or after danger of frost is past) to September 1st. To have a continuous supply, plant them at intervals of every two weeks. They thrive best in good, light, loamy soil, as they have a tendency to rust if planted in stiff or heavy soil. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Cover 1½ inches deep. Give only light cultivation after plants are 6 inches high. About 1 pound is required to plant 50 feet of row and from 60 to 100 lbs. to the acre.



FULL MEASURE

BUSH SNAP BEANS

GREEN PODDED

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS (54 days)—5-inch slightly curved, round, green, fleshy stringless pod. **Canning variety: 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00, not postpaid.**

ROGERS STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE (55 days)—6-inch fairly straight, round dark green stringless pod. It is recommended for the earliest crop on account of its resistance to bad weather conditions. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.10; 100 lbs., \$19.00, not postpaid.**

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE (54 days)—6-inch fairly straight green pod. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$21.00, not postpaid.**

BOUNTIFUL (51 days)—This is one of the first early varieties and continues bearing through a longer season than most other sorts, and if used when very young is entirely free from strings and considered the best flat snap. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$21.00, not postpaid.**

FULL MEASURE (60 days)—6-inch fairly straight, dark green round stringless pod. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.**

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (56 days)—6-inch round, fairly straight, light green stringless pod. Stringless. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$21.00, not postpaid.**

TENDERGREEN (56 days)—5½ to 6½ inches, medium light slightly curved pod. Stringless. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.**

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX (59 days)—6½-inch round, slightly curved, deep yellow stringless pod. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.**

RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX (50 days)—A second early or intermediate variety. The plants are strong, vigorous and entirely free from rust. The pods grow about 5 inches long, oval-flat, a handsome light yellow, entirely stringless. **1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.**



TENDERGREEN

Give Your Garden the Right Start

POLE SNAP BEANS

GREEN PODDED



KENTUCKY WONDER

Culture—These are not as hardy as the Bush Beans and should not be planted until after danger of frost is past and the ground becomes thoroughly warm, about May 1st, and from then until July. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill, cover 1½ inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 lb. is required to plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre.

KENTUCKY WONDER—The most popular of the pole snap beans, bears in from 60 to 70 days from planting and if kept closely picked will continue in bearing until frost.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

WHITE CREASEBACK OR CORNFIELD—A medium early white-seeded round green pod pole bean, a prolific yielder of excellent quality. Beans are borne in clusters, very fleshy and brittle with few strings.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

LAZY WIFE (73 days)—Vine-climber, 4-foot bright green. Pods, 6-inch flat-oval, straight, stringless. Seed, white, round. 65 per ounce.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

RED KIDNEY—A dwarf, hardy, prolific strain. Pods 6 inches long. Large kidney-shaped seeds are of light red color.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40, not postpaid.

Due to present conditions, prices quoted herein are subject to change without notice and all offerings are subject to stock on hand.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Culture—Plant after danger of frost is past in April, May or June in rows 3 feet apart, and place bean eyes downward, 15 inches apart in the row, covering them 1½ inches. About 1 pound is required for 100 feet of row; 30 lbs. to the acre.

FORDHOOK (75 days)—A most excellent bush lima bean. The plants are sturdy, grow strictly erect 18 to 20 inches high, holding the beans well off the ground, bearing large pods with 4 or 5 very large, thick white oval-shaped beans crowded into the pod.

1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC (65 days)—While similar in character and habit of growth to the Henderson's Bush, it is a distinct and valuable improvement on that variety, making a much larger growth.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.



HENDERSON'S

HENDERSON'S (65 days)—The original well known small bush lima. It is the earliest bush variety, and while the beans are small, it is very prolific and continues bearing until frost.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00, not postpaid.

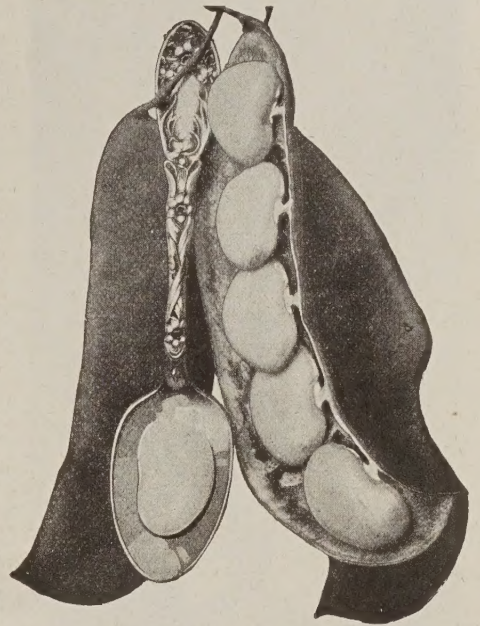
THOROGREEN (68 to 70 days)—Bush, 16-inch, erect, runnerless, dark, glossy green. Pods, 3½-inch curved, flat with 2 to 4 beans. Same habit, etc., as Henderson Bush, except for distinguishing feature of green cotyledons.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

BEANS

If by mail, add 10c for the first lb. and 2c per lb. thereafter.

50 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 100 LB. PRICE



KING OF THE GARDEN

POLE LIMA BEANS

Culture—Plant after danger of frost is past in April and May in raised hills 3 feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Plant 5 beans in a circle around the hill, with the eyes of the seeds downward, and cover 1½ inches. When 6 inches high, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high, and when the plants show runners help the vines to start by twining them around the pole from right to left. 1 lb. of the small size beans will plant about 100 hills; 15 lbs. to the acre. Of the large size 1 lb. will plant about 50 hills; 40 lbs. to the acre.

D. & B'S IMPROVED LIMA (78 days)—

Many years of selecting and breeding from the small pole lima has produced this bean, which is far superior to its parent. It is not only slightly earlier, but considerably larger than the small lima, and the beans are of the same good quality. Much more productive than the large lima and continues bearing through a long season.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER BEANS (75 days)

—The old standard small seeded butter bean so well known and more generally grown in the South than any other kind. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, earlier and more productive than the large lima, yielding abundantly until frost.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 100 lbs., \$20.00, not postpaid.

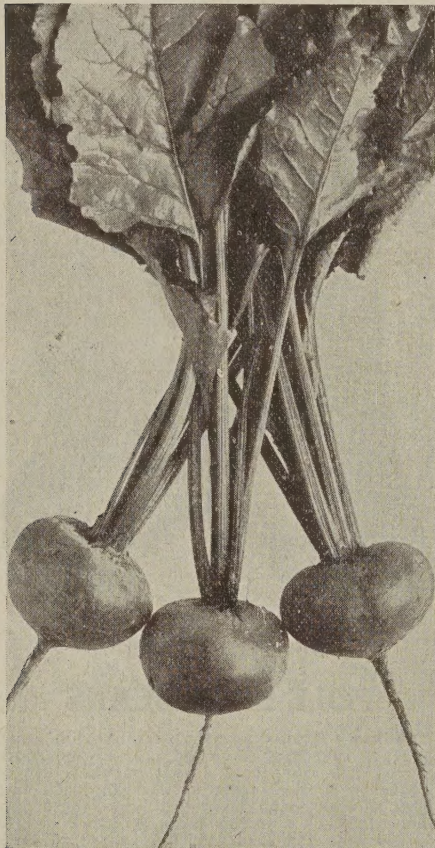
KING-OF-THE-GARDEN (88 days)—The well known large, late variety. A vigorous grower with broad pods usually containing 4 or 5 extra large beans of a greenish white.

1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

WILLOW LEAF LIMA (75 days)—A great yielder and fine flavored. The vines are vigorous with many short branches. The leaves are small, smooth, stiff, glossy and dark green. The pods are dark green, short, about three inches.

1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35, not postpaid.

BEETS for a Delicious Vegetable, Greens



EARLY WONDER

5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB.
LESS THAN LB. PRICE

Culture—For very early crop the seed should be sown in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past, transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired, for medium, early or late crop in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 6 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil, and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row and about 7 lbs. are required for an acre. It is best to soak the seed overnight before planting.

EARLY WONDER—This is said to be a perfect table beet; it is medium early, coming in several days later than the extra earlies. The roots are of good, uniform size, slightly oval and of a deep blood red, has slim tap root, fine grain, tender and sweet. Never gets stringy or woody.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—A very early strain of the old standard Egyptian. The roots are flattened globe shaped, of a bright red color. Very sweet and tender and is ready for use earlier than most other varieties. This is the market gardener's favorite beet, being a money maker on account of its extreme earliness. Has small tops.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Due to present conditions, prices quoted herein are subject to change without notice and all offerings are subject to stock on hand.

DETROIT DARK RED—One of the very best varieties for the home garden or market. It is globe shaped, medium size, uniformly smooth, tender and sweet. A good variety for both summer and fall use.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

LIGHT RED CROSBY—Of excellent quality for home garden and early market. Tops small, but fairly coarse. Root deep turnip-shaped, almost globular; bright carmine-red. Flesh bright vermilion-red with fainter zoning.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—An improved strain of the old standard, well known table beet. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened, of a deep blood red color, fine form and flavor.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

STOCK BEET OR MANGEL

Culture—These can be sowed in April, May and June. Drilled in rows 3 feet apart and the plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get well started. Sow one ounce to about 75 feet of row; 6 lbs. to the acre.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED—This is by far the most popular and satisfactory of the mangels to grow. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed and grow to a large size, well out of the ground; some of them weighing 20 pounds or more. It is a milk producer and makes fine, rich food for stock and poultry.
Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40, postpaid.



CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING

BROCCOLI

CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING—A distinct variety, being somewhat like cauliflower. Having the mild flavor of cauliflower combined with the nutty tang of celery, making it a most delicious vegetable. The plant grows about 2 feet high, producing a medium size central head. After the head is fully developed, it should be cut and used.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A very esteemed member of the cabbage family. Cultivate and treat in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



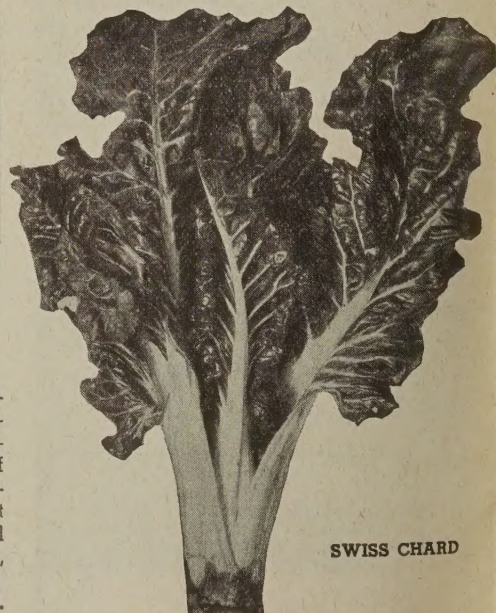
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

SWISS CHARD

SWISS CHARD or SILVER LEAVED BEET—

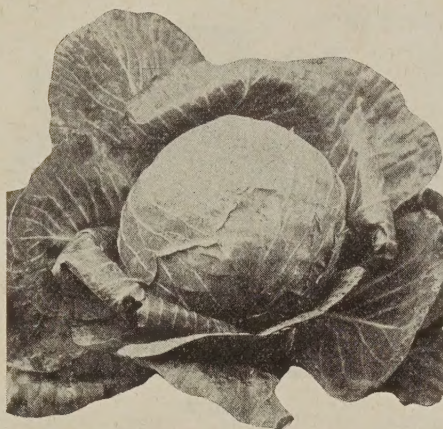
This kind of beet is grown exclusively for its tender leaves and stalks, as it does not make an edible, bulbous root. The leaves being far superior to any other beets for use as "Greens." Prepare and cook the leaves just as you do Spinach, Kale and Turnip Salad, and the stems like Asparagus. There is a delicious, delicate flavor in Swiss Chard not found in Turnip Salad or Kale. The leaves grow from 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The plant is almost perpetual if kept trimmed. This is well worthy of a place in every home garden. Plant from early spring until July.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



SWISS CHARD

CABBAGE *Excellent Served Many Ways*



COPENHAGEN MARKET

Culture—To make an early crop of cabbage the seed can be sown in hotbeds or in boxes in the house in January, February and March, or for later crop can be sowed outside from April to June, but to make the earliest spring cabbage the seed should be sowed outside about September 15th, and then transplanted in November, where they are to remain. For late crop for winter use sow the late varieties from May 15th to August, transplanting when large enough. Cabbage should always be grown in good, rich soil that has been deeply worked and well fertilized with stable manure or a fertilizer containing a liberal supply of ammonia. Set in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, with plants 16 to 24 inches apart in the row, according to the variety of cabbage, whether of large, medium or small size growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

D. & B.'S EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—

This is the most popular early cabbage grown for both market gardeners and home use. It cannot be improved upon, and is just what is wanted by the most critical truckers and gardeners. They are uniform in size and make firm, conical or pointed heads with few outer leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

LARGE or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—

This variety is a week or ten days later than our Jersey Wakefield, is fully as solid, but with less pointed heads and grows from one-third to one-half larger. It is exceedingly hardy and this, together with its considerably larger size has made it a most popular sort with gardeners to follow the Jersey Wakefield. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A very early, large flat-head, short stem cabbage, maturing with the Charleston Wakefield. On account of its earliness, combined with its large size, solidity and compact growth of its leaves, it has become a favorite variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An old standard and a good second early sort. The heads are a good size, nearly round, somewhat flattened and very solid.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

D. & B.'S LATE FLAT DUTCH—This has long been a favorite cabbage with southern gardeners for the late crop. It is a hardy, vigorous, though rather a slow-growing variety, but a very sure heading sort. Has short stems with very large, broad spreading leaves. The heads are uniformly large, distinctly flattened on the top, very solid and of excellent quality. For home use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.



JERSEY WAKEFIELD

ALL SEASONS—A very desirable cabbage adapted to autumn as well as late spring and summer planting. The heads are large, nearly round or somewhat flattened, very solid and of excellent quality. It is remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather and is a splendid keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

DANISH BALLHEAD—One of the very best winter cabbages, has a short stem, large heads, and is the hardest and heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever known. It is very hardy, resisting droughts and wet weather far better than any other kind. It matures quickly and can be planted later than most other varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.25, postpaid.

MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant) (85 days)—This was originally bred from Copenhagen Market. It takes about 20 days longer to mature.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The heads are globe shape, firm and of medium size. The leaves are densely curled and crimped. It is of a very delicate flavor, very tender, being almost like cauliflower, especially after it has been touched by frost. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.25, postpaid.**

CHINESE or "CELERY" CABBAGE—Sow about the same time as turnips and other fall vegetables in rows 2½ feet apart, thinning to 12 inches in the rows. Early plantings shoot to seed. One ounce will sow 500 feet of drill. The earliest and surest heading variety of the Chinese cabbage. Plants of upright growth, producing long, solid, compact heads.

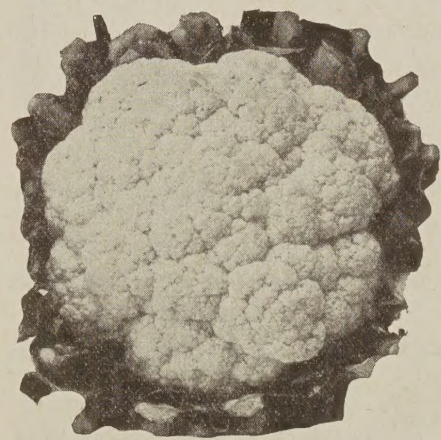
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower should be grown and cultivated in all respects like cabbage (see cultural directions for cabbage), except when the heads form. The loose outer leaves should be brought together and tied over the heads to keep out the light and make them bleach and whiten. Set in moist soil and keep well watered. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—The leading variety and unquestionably the best early maturing cauliflower. The heads are large and uniform in shape, firm and of excellent quality and snowy whiteness.

Pkt., 25c.



EARLY SNOWBALL

CARROTS *Are Full of Vitamins*



CHANTENAY RED CORED

CARROTS

Culture—For early use sow from March to June in drills 12 inches apart, covering the seed firmly about one-half inch. When the plants are large enough, thin to 4 or 5 inches apart. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. Carrot seed are very slow in germinating, and it is well to soak the seed thoroughly before sowing and press the soil firmly after sowing to prevent evaporation. For late crop, sow from July to August. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 4 lbs. to the acre.

CHANTENAY—A most excellent medium early half long or stump rooted variety growing about 6 inches long and slightly tapering. It is smooth, of a deep orange red color. The flesh is very crisp, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Is a deep orange color, long, smooth and tapering, often growing 12 inches in length.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SCARLET INTERMEDIATE — A favorite medium early carrot, bright orange color, smooth and tapering, growing about 6 inches long almost without core.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG—A half-long deep orange colored carrot, largely grown on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all kinds of soil.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CHANTENAY RED CORED — Much more tender and far superior to the usual Chantenay strain. A fine, dark red center.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERY

Culture—Sow in hotbeds or in seed boxes in the house in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to rich, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 inches apart in the row. When about 4 inches high clip off the tops to make the plants stocky. Supply abundance of moisture. As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to whiten them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants. As celery seed germinate slowly it is best to soak the seed for 24 hours before sowing.

WINTER QUEEN—We consider this the best winter celery, it blanches easily, has a crisp, nutty flavor; is hardy and a splendid keeping variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Not as early as the White Plume, but is of a heavier and more compact growth. Its stalks are thick, crisp and brittle, with large, solid hearts.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c, postpaid.



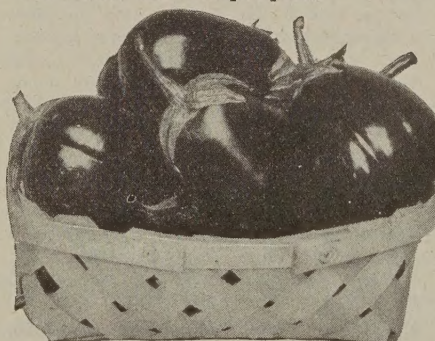
GIANT PASCAL

WHITE PLUME—One of the best for early use; handsome, good quality and blanches easily.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

GIANT PASCAL—Thick, solid stalks, golden hearts, blanches quickly; keeps well; of a good flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c, postpaid.



BLACK BEAUTY



GEORGIA

COLLARDS

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—The favorite variety, in the South, where it thrives and flourishes bountifully, where it would be difficult to raise cabbage successfully. It has short stems, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding well the droughts of summer and becomes peculiarly sweet and tender when touched by frost.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN—An old and popular variety which thrives on the poorest soils and withstands the most severe winters in the South.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

WHITE or CABBAGE COLLARD—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—This is the earliest and the best of all large-fruited egg plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish-black and holds its color exceptionally well, and it is entirely free of spines or thorns.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—An unusually heavy bearer, the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—The most popular of all varieties for commercial use. Pops pure white, crisp and tender.

BIG BUSTER—A handsome, large eared, smooth yellow variety, but pops a perfectly pure white, crisp and tender. The prices of both varieties of pop corn for planting are the same.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

What Is Better Than Fresh Picked CORN?

IF BY MAIL, ADD 10c FOR THE FIRST LB. AND 2c PER LB. THEREAFTER

GARDEN CORN

Culture—Plant 3 or 4 grains $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 2 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the size and variety of the corn. When plants are 4 inches high thin out to 2 plants to the hill. For very early corn the hardest and earliest varieties can be planted the latter part of March, if the weather is mild but sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until April, or until the spring weather opens and the ground becomes thoroughly warm, as sugar corn has a tendency to rot in the ground if planted too early. It should be planted at intervals of every two weeks until July or August in order to have roasting ears for use during the entire season. One-half pound will plant 150 feet of row; 10 lbs. to the acre.

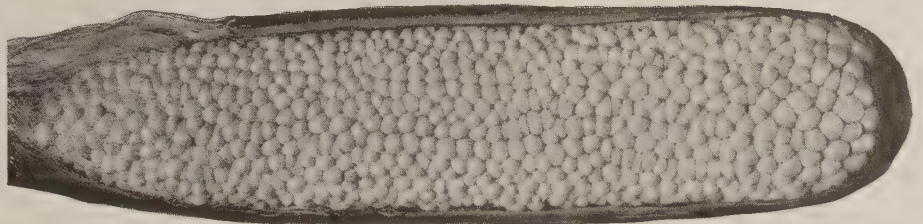
ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY (70 days)—This well known variety is the earliest and hardest White Garden Corn. The ears are short and thick, and while rather small they are usually ready about 7 weeks after planting. It can be planted close, as the stalks grow only about 4 feet high. This variety should be grown only on good land, well fertilized.
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.00, not postpaid.



GOLDEN BANTAM

IMPROVED ADAMS' EARLY (75 days)—This is an improvement on the old Standard Adams' Early, the ears being larger, measuring from 11 to 12 inches and coming in about a week later. It is quite hardy and can be planted early.
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00, not postpaid.

NORFOLK MARKET (80 days)—Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$12.00, not postpaid.



GOLDEN COLONEL

ADAMS' EARLY (75 days)—This is about a week or 10 days later than the Adams' Extra Early, but has somewhat larger ears, measuring about 8 inches in length. The stalks are small, growing about 6 feet high. This is also a hardy corn and can be planted earlier than the sweet corn.
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00, not postpaid.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (80 days)—A splendid second early hardy White Corn, coming in about a week later than the Improved Adams' Early. It has deep, white soft grains, tender and sweet, and makes a good size roasting ear of beautiful market and table appearance. Not only is this one of the best corns for second early use, but it is also a good variety to plant late to mature corn quickly for stock feeding or for making meal. It may be planted as late as July 15th, and will then make good corn before frost.
Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$12.00, not postpaid.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

GOLDEN BANTAM (80 days)—This is a distinct variety and is really a superb early sweet corn. It has golden yellow grains, deliciously sweet and tender, exceptionally rich and pleasing with a flavor all its own. It is hardy and can be planted earlier than most sweet corns. The ears are eight-rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, generally 2 to the stalk.
Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$22.00, not postpaid.

D. & B. GOLDEN GIANT (85 days)—Produces ears from 8 to 9 inches long with twelve to fourteen rows, and when in condition for use, the grains are a deep creamy yellow in appearance. It matures about five days later than the Golden Bantam, and remains in a green and edible condition much longer; the flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. We highly recommend this variety of sweet corn.
Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (90 days)—A favorite variety for midseason and late crop, both for table use and canning purposes. Has small white cob, thickly covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains of excellent quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 2 or more to the stalk, which grows 6 to 7 feet high, considered by many the best of the later varieties.
Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.

EARLY WHITE EVERGREEN (85 days)—This is a high bred pure white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen, though considerably earlier and of a distinctly improved strain. It has all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock. When in the green state, both the cob and the kernel are white as snow. It has deep grains of the very best quality and remains tender and fit for use through a long season.
Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (90 days)—Has rather long deep white grains, very tender and sugary, of exceptional flavor and quality. The ears grow to a large size which remain green and in condition for cooking through a long season. Because of this quality its name "Evergreen" was derived.
Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.

GOLDEN COLONEL SUGAR CORN—A real yellow grained Country Gentleman with a deep shoepeg zigzag kernel on $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ears. Ears ready for the table in about 88 days, bears two good ears to a stalk. It is sweeter and finer than white grained Country Gentleman; excellent canning sort. For best results plant in rich soil to bring large ears. Golden Colonel is about the sweetest corn in existence.
Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$24.00, not postpaid.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

CUCUMBERS for Market and Home

5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED
AT 10c PER LB. LESS
THAN LB. PRICE

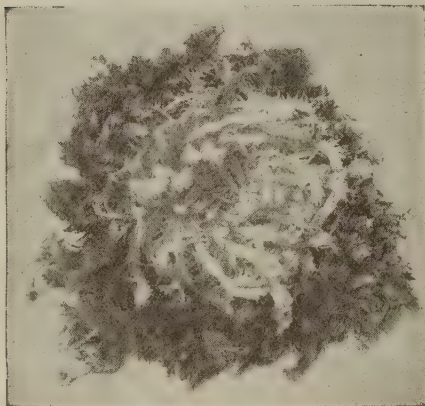
Culture—To have very early cucumbers plant in small paper pots. Keep them in a hotbed and when plants are large enough slip plants and dirt out of the pots and set in hills outside after danger of frost, or for later crop plant outside after the ground gets warm, from April to July, in rich, well-manured hills 4 feet apart. Plant 8 to 10 seeds 1 inch deep around the hills. Later thin to 2 or 3 plants to the hill. Hoe or cultivate only until the plants start to vine, then pull weeds by hand. Cucumbers should be gathered as fast as they are large enough, for it left to ripen on the vine they will then cease to bear. 1 oz. will plant about 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre. If troubled with insects use Slug Shot.

COLORADO CUCUMBER—A home and market gardener's favorite. This probably is the finest of the large, green varieties, being uniform in shape and having a fine dark green color. 13 to 15 inches long. Excellent for shipping. Fine for slicing and table use.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

DEE & BEE HYBRID—We consider this the finest all around cucumber in existence. It has a long and straight attractive shape, with a very rich green color, a fine lot of showy white spines. The color stays green for a week, making it a fine shipper. Many southern cucumber growers will use no other, which is indeed a fine testimonial for it.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE—A very attractive dark green extra early cucumber, especially recommended for early market use. It is of good length, slightly tapering, pure white, firm flesh, unusually crisp and tender, with very few seeds.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE—A long, straight and well shaped variety of dark green color, shading slightly lighter toward the end; a prolific yielder and one of the best and most popular early cucumbers for both market and home use.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE



COLORADO

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—An old favorite and probably the most popular variety for general use. The fruits are extra long, growing 10 to 12 inches at maturity, a rich dark green, uniformly slender. Has firm flesh, crisp and tender, few seeds and especially fine for slicing. This variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of the crop rather late. A good variety for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

GREEN PROLIFIC—This variety is probably prized above all others for pickling purposes. The fruit is from 4 to 5 inches in length. A deep dark green color, unusually crisp and brittle, moderately early. Very prolific and continues in bearing through a long season if kept gathered.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

GHERKIN OR BURR CUCUMBER

GHERKIN or BURR CUCUMBER—This is the very small oval shaped prickly fruited sort, 1 or 2 inches in length, entirely distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles, so popular with high class hotels and restaurants. Should always be picked when young and tender. Seeds germinate slowly.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE

GREEN CURLED—Endive is a nice relish and makes a splendid salad for late fall and winter use, and nothing is prettier for garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c, postpaid.

HERBS

Culture—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS—The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

CATNIP or CATMINT—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring.
Pkt., 10c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confections. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed.
Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH DILL—An annual cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor.
Pkt., 10c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Its leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery.
Pkt., 10c.

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozengers and for flavoring candy.
Pkt., 10c.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly.
Pkt., 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use.
Pkt., 10c.



FENNEL

LETTUCE—America's Favorite for Salads



EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN

KALE

BLUE CURLED SCOTCH KALE (55 days)—

This kale has proven to be one of the best known varieties for home and market gardens. It will stand extreme cold where winter kills other kale. It is very dwarf, beautifully curled, dark bluish green color, and keeps long after cutting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SPRING KALE or HANOVER SALAD—This is a smooth leaf kale, sometimes called Hanover Salad, and is the best variety for sowing in the spring. It is tender and quick growing, being ready for cutting from 3 to 4 weeks from seeding; although it is usually sown in the spring, it also thrives well when seeded in the fall, as it is very hardy, stands cold perfectly and can be cut any time during the winter.

Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN—A very hardy and vigorous growing variety of spreading habit. While a green kale, it has a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are large, comparatively plain in the center, but are beautifully curled and frilled all around the edges. It retains its crisp, fresh appearance long after being cut. The favorite variety for fall sowing.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG SEASON—A distinct and hardy variety. The leaves are slightly curled, grows to a large size, and it remains green longer without going to seed than any other variety. This kale can be cut for market long after all other kales and turnip salad have gone to seed. The seed is not recommended for spring sowing. Sow from July to October.

Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Due to present conditions, prices quoted herein are subject to change without notice and all offerings are subject to stock on hand.

LETTUCE

Culture—To grow early lettuce the seed should be sown in January or February in seed boxes in the house or under glass. When the plants are large enough, they should be hardened by exposure to cold weather before setting them outside. Transplant to rows 18 inches apart and from 8 to 12 inches apart in row. For later use the seed may be sown in rows outside in the spring and the plants thinned to the proper distance. For fall use sow in July and August. During severe weather plants should be protected with a covering of straw or litter, or they may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

BIG BOSTON—Has large, broad, smooth leaves with a solid heart, beautifully blanching, crisp, tender and of perfect form. Heads up under cold weather conditions and keeps longer after being cut better than any other kind.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



BIG BOSTON

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—A splendid lettuce both for forcing under glass and for sowing outside, either for summer or late fall use. It is a very hardy lettuce. Has large, firm heads, blanching hearts.

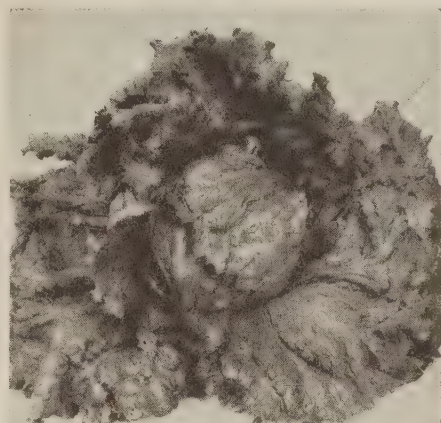
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

ICEBERG—A beautiful curled heading lettuce, exceedingly crisp and tender. Heads of conical shape and medium size, fold tightly and blanch to a beautiful white. The outer leaves are crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA



IMPERIAL NO. 847

IMPERIAL 847—This is the variety grown in immense quantities on the Pacific Coast and shipped to eastern markets as "Iceberg." Heads are very large, dark green, resists hot, dry weather, is very slow going to seed and is a sure header. The heads measure 12 to 15 inches across and almost as solid as cabbage. It blanches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Also known as Wonderful and Los Angeles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—An early lettuce with loose but clustering leaves, which are green in color, slightly frilled, crisp, sweet and tender. This variety is especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—A very desirable variety of the Curled Simpson. Does not produce a solid head, but a compact mass of leaves. It is not only a good forcing variety, but a desirable sort for early summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—This is not a heading variety for table use, but grows 3 to 5 feet high, and is somewhat like kale in appearance. It produces an abundant growth of leaves, and after cutting it keeps on growing and makes an excellent green feed for chickens and rabbits.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

KOHLRABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—The best variety, white and tender, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used before fully grown. Sow in April in 18-inch drills and thin out to 8 inches. For winter use, sow in June and July. One ounce to 200 feet of drill.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

You Will Enjoy These CANTALOUPEs

**5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB.
LESS THAN LB. PRICE**

Culture—Plant late in April or May after danger of frost is past. The soil should be a light, rich loam, moderately dry, with perfect drainage, as cantaloupes cannot be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Prepare the hills 4 to 6 feet apart, working thoroughly in each hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of D. & B.'s Vine and Vegetable Fertilizer or a liberal supply of stable manure. Plant about 10 seeds around in the hill, covering about 1 inch, and when about 2 inches high, pull out to 4 plants. One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 lbs. for an acre. If troubled with insects, apply Slug Shot.

SUPERFACTO (85 days)—Very fine for market, bears and ripens its fruit more evenly and over a longer period than others. Netting fairly coarse and heavy; seed cavity very small. The fine grained flesh is a rich colored, solid salmon-pink of excellent flavor, clear to the rind. In size runs to the jumbo flat pack. Vines vigorous and resist diseases to a marked degree.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

D. & B.'S NETTED GEM (87 days)—This is a decided improvement over the original Netted Gem, both in size and flavor. The melons grow to a larger size, are more uniform in size and shape, while the flavor is delicious. The melons are slightly ribbed, oval shaped, thickly netted. Has a small seed cavity, thick green flesh, deliciously sweet and juicy.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

KNIGHT (87 days)—About a week or ten days earlier than the Rocky Ford and grows slightly larger. The melons are of oval shape and grow to a uniform size. They are handsome in appearance and thickly netted. Has thick, green flesh edged with golden yellow, deliciously sweet and a pleasing aroma.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED JR. ROCKY FORD (95 days)—Uniform in size and has deep, rich green flesh, shading to salmon-pink at seed cavity. Resistant to blight.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



HONEY ROCK

LONG JOHN (105 days)—This variety is becoming very popular where cantaloupes are grown extensively. It is a Rocky Ford type in every respect except the shape, which is very long; it is also very rough and is heavily ribbed. Matures about 10 days later than Rocky Ford. Vines hold well.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

JUMBO HALE'S BEST (85 days)—A very early salmon fleshed melon of medium size, oval shaped, heavily netted with scarcely any ribs. The flesh is thick and deliciously sweet. It has been known to ripen in 68 days from planting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



JUMBO HALE'S BEST

TIP TOP (96 days)—A medium to large size melon, slightly oval with orange colored flesh, which is thick and firm. A good shipping and market variety. The flesh is deliciously sweet and juicy. The finest of the larger types of salmon-fleshed varieties. A most excellent melon.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

BANANA (94 days)—This grows from 16 to 20 inches long, smooth yellow skin and is shaped like a banana. Has a most delicious odor and a good banana-like flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

HONEY or SUGAR ROCK (85 days)—Sugar rock is one of the most prolific varieties grown. Five to seven perfect fruits are often produced on one vine. The rind is so tough and the flesh so firm that they can be allowed to ripen on the vine and shipped long distances. The appearance of Sugar Rock melons is strikingly attractive, and distinctive from all other sorts. The fruits are oval and heavily ribbed. Medium in size and marvelously sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



LARGE HACKENSACK

HONEY DEW MELONS (110 days)—This is a melon of medium size, weighing about 5 pounds, smooth skin, oval shape. The color while growing is nearly white and is a creamy lemon yellow when ripe. It has heavy, thick flesh of light green color, fine grain and of a distinctive delicious flavor said to be a mingling of several flavors. Let them grow until thoroughly ripe, when the blossom end shows some softness, then keep several days after pulling before serving. It has a tough, thin rind, and the melons can be kept until cool weather.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD (92 days)—A comparatively small green fleshed melon of about two pounds, oval type, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick with gold tinge at center. Juicy and of excellent flavor. Outside covered with hard gray netting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

LARGE HACKENSACK (94 days)—A very popular variety also known as "Turk's Cap," which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive. Recommended for the home garden only.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

HOODOO (HEARTS OF GOLD) (88 days)—An ideal shipping melon of the very finest quality. Flesh rich orange color, very thick and firm and of delicious flavor. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper. The netting is exceptionally fine and dense, extending over the entire surface. Its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. A good medium-sized melon for both home or market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Big, Sweet, Juicy WATERMELONS



WONDER

**5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB.
LESS THAN LB. PRICE**

Culture—Plant from April to June after warm weather has become settled, as melon vines are rather delicate until they get a good start and do not thrive well if checked by cold and wet weather. Plant in well fertilized hills 8 feet apart, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch. After they get a good start, thin to 3 or 4 plants. New ground or a broom straw field is an excellent place in which to grow melons, as they thrive best in light, sandy soil. One ounce will plant about 25 or 30 hills; about 2 lbs. are required for an acre.

WONDER (90 days)—An improved strain of the Kleckley Sweet. While it has the same red flesh of delicious sweetness and all of the other splendid qualities, it grows to a larger size and can be shipped long distances.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

STONE MOUNTAIN (85 days)—Those who prefer a round or oval melon will be particularly pleased with this variety which has become so popular in many sections of the South. It is medium early, grows to a good size, has medium dark green rind, bright red flesh of delicious flavor. The vines are quite prolific and disease resistant.

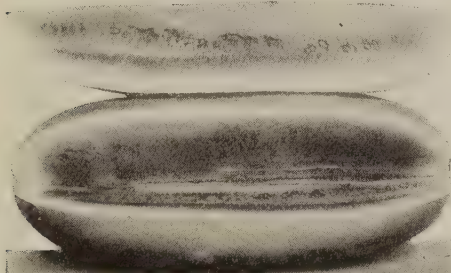
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET (88 days)—Is a long, tapering melon, medium to large size, growing 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches through. The skin is a rich dark green, very thin rind. Flesh a bright, rich red, solid heart, exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, and ripens close to the rind. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IRISH GRAY (90 days)—Is a hardy, vigorous melon and one of the surest to make a crop, as the vines hold up and produce fine melons late into the summer after other kinds die out. It is a long melon with a distinctive greenish gray skin. On account of this it does not sunburn as easily as the green skin varieties.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



IRISH GRAY

EXCEL (95 days)—An excellent shipping melon. A cross between the Watson and Blue Gem. Its size ranges from 18 to 24 inches and weighs from forty to sixty pounds. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting and of the finest flavor. The characteristic of the melon is that the seeds are of a mixed color—some black, some white with black border. The rind is thin, but hard and tough, making it especially adapted for shipping to distant markets.

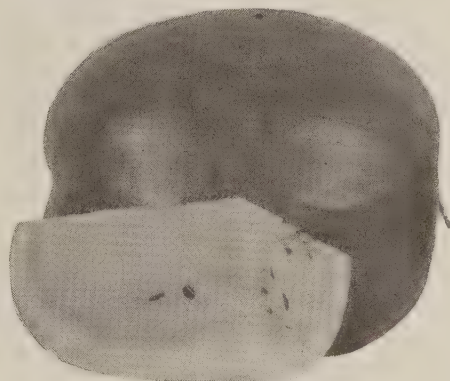
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



TOM WATSON

TOM WATSON (92 days)—This is decidedly the best and most popular melon grown for shipping. It is a long, dark green melon. Has a thin but tough elastic rind. Flesh is a rich, bright red, firm and very sweet. Grows to a large size and is always uniform as to shape, size and colorings. One of its especially attractive characteristics is its permanent dark green gloss which makes it always look fresh as if it had just been pulled from the vine. Has taken the lead over all other melons for shipping to distant markets and generally brings the highest prices.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



FLORIDA GIANT

FLORIDA GIANT—This new melon is unusually large, dark green of oval shape, with rich red meat of splendid flavor. This melon is especially adapted for growing conditions in Hanover County and will please those that want quantity with quality for their money.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

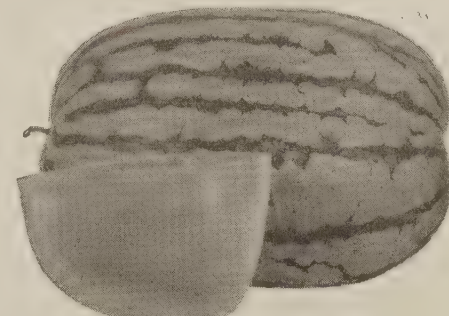
FLORIDA FAVORITE (87 days)—This is one of the oldest varieties, and notwithstanding the introduction of so many large, fine melons, it still is one of the most popular varieties for home use and nearby market. It is oblong in shape, grows to a good size; the rind is thin, of a light green, with irregular mottled stripes of a dark green. The flesh is a bright, deep red.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DIXIE QUEEN—Although a comparatively new variety, Dixie Queen has become very popular as an attractive, quality melon. The fruits measure 15x12½ inches, weigh 32 pounds, and are edible in 85 days. The rind is thin, tough, alternately striped with light and dark green. The dark pink flesh is of superior texture and quality. This is a shy seeder, with small, white seeds.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

Due to present conditions, prices quoted herein are subject to change without notice and all offerings are subject to stock on hand.



DIXIE QUEEN

LEEK, OKRA, ONIONS - for Flavor

LEEK

AMERICAN FLAG—This belongs to the onion family and is mostly used for cooking and for flavoring soups, stews, etc. It is said to be superior to onions for this purpose. It has large, thick stems of a sweet flavor. Sow in the early spring in rich, light, moist soil in drills, covering the seed about ½ inch. When the plants are 6 inches high transplant to rows 12 inches apart, placing plants 6 inches apart in the row. As the plants grow draw the earth up to them to whiten the necks. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.



OKRA OR GUMBO

OKRA

Culture—Sow in April or May after danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm and as late as July if desired. Drill in rows 3 feet apart, covering the seed 1½ inches. Thin the plants of the tall growing varieties to 3 feet apart, and the dwarf varieties to 18 inches. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

PERKINS MAMMOTH PODDED—Probably the most productive of all okras. An intense green 8 or 9 inches long, starting to shoot from 3 to 4 inches above the ground, and the whole plant, which grows from 5 or 6 feet, is covered with them.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

WHITE VELVET—Has round, smooth white pods of medium size and almost free from ridges, bears abundantly. The best white variety. Height 3½ feet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

DWARF PROLIFIC—The best dwarf variety, begins to bear when very small, grows about 3 feet high and very productive. Pods of medium length, greenish white, tender and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

MUSTARD

Culture—For early use, sow from February to April. By sowing at intervals of every two weeks the salad may be had at its best through the entire spring. Can also be sown in September and October for late use. The leaves are large enough to use as a salad at from 4 to 6 weeks after sowing. May be sown in drills 6 to 8 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row in this way. Two pounds to the acre, or it can be sowed broadcast, when 5 or 6 pounds to the acre are required.

LONG STANDING MUSTARD—A distinct and hardy variety. It grows to a large size and remains longer green without going to seed than any other variety. Can be cut for market long after other varieties have gone to seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The favorite in the South and the best of the finely curled varieties. The leaves are beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges. Is hardy, vigorous and grows to a large size. It is slightly pungent, crisp, tender and sweet and of especially good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MUSTARD-SPINACH—An oriental type of mustard-greens offered in the South as "Tendergreens." Leaves large, of a dark green color, flavor pleasant, sweet and pungent. Dry, hot weather does not injure the crop and it is also resistant to cold weather. Cooked for the table same as spinach and salad turnips. Slow to seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

FORDHOOK FANCY—Leaves are long, slender and plume-like, dark green, rather smooth and crinkled around the edges.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ONION

Culture—Onions are grown from seeds and also from sets. To grow onions from seed, sow in February, March or April, rather thickly, ¾ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. If sets for planting the following spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows. 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer, remove and store the small sets, spreading them thinly in a dry place until ready for resetting, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. But the most satisfactory way for the small home gardener to grow early green onions is from sets. These may be put out in the spring, in March or

April, or in the fall, in September and October, 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound of sets will plant about 75 feet of row.

EARLY WHITE PEARL—Earliest of the white onions, grows to a nice size, very attractive in appearance, being a beautiful, clean, waxy white, symmetrical in shape, rather flattened, flesh of pure snowy whiteness. Very tender, mild and sweet. They do not keep very long and should not be held very long after maturing. The seed are sown in the spring. The sets are put out in the fall, which make large onions early the following spring, long before any other kinds are ready.

Write for prices.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

PRIZE TAKER—A very handsome onion of the largest size, measuring 12 inches or more in circumference and a most popular variety for late or main crop. It is globe shaped. The skin is a rich yellow straw color, slightly tinged with brown. The flesh is creamy white, very mild.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

SILVER SKIN—A beautiful medium sized onion. Is nearly round and has clear, white skin, mild flavor and sweet. Is a favorite with many for use when young, as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles. Is also fine for fall and early winter use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—The skin is light coppery yellow, flesh is a creamy white, mild, crisp and of splendid flavor. Medium to large size, matures early, ripens evenly and keeps well.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Standard late variety of highest quality. Bulbs medium large; globular; firm; skin clear white; flesh clear white and fairly mild; keeps well, but not so long as the standard colored globes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

ONION SETS

MARKET FLUCTUATES.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Garden Peas That Melt in Your Mouth

IF BY MAIL, ADD 10c FOR THE FIRST LB. AND 2c PER LB. THEREAFTER



ALASKA

Culture—The extra early or smooth seeded varieties are very hardy and can be planted by January 15th, or as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and until April 15th or later, while the wrinkled varieties are not as hardy and should not be planted until March 1st or later, as they are likely to rot if planted in cold, wet ground. The wrinkled varieties, however, are generally sweeter and of better flavor. Peas thrive best when planted in light, loamy soil, which has been well fertilized the previous autumn, as fresh, rank manure applied when planting produces too heavy a growth of vine. Plant in rows about 3 feet apart and cover 2 to 3 inches.

PEAS BY WEIGHT

- 1 lb. is about 1 pt.
- 2 lbs. is about 1 qt.
- 5 lbs. is about 2¾ qts.
- 10 lbs. is about 5 qts.
- 15 lbs. is 1 peck.
- 60 lbs. is 1 bushel.

SMOOTH SEEDED VARIETIES

D. & B.'S EXTRA EARLY (58 days)—This is our earliest and hardiest pea, and as a vigorous, quick growing, first early pea, it has no superior. It is very prolific, ripens uniformly, has handsome, well filled pods and produces a large yield, but as is the case with all first early peas, they do not continue long in bearing. Height 2½ feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00, not postpaid.

ALASKA (58 days)—This is an old standard variety and a favorite kind with market gardeners for early planting, as it is early, hardy, ripens uniformly and retains its rich green color long after being picked. Because of these qualities and being green seeded, it is also the leading variety for canning purposes. Height 2½ feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00, not postpaid.

D. & B.'S BLUE BIRD—An extremely early pea. The pods grow about 4 inches long, are deep green, well filled with 8 or 9 large peas of a rich dark green. The seeds are blue, semi-wrinkled, can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, as they are very hardy and will not rot. Height ½ to 2 feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (81 days)—

A stout, hardy and vigorous growing variety, especially recommended for mid-summer and late crop. Pods are light green, nearly round, about 3 inches long, full to the end, containing 4 or 5 peas each. Not as sweet as the wrinkled variety. Height 5 feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00, not postpaid.

WRINKLED VARIETIES

HUNDRED FOLD (65 days)—This handsome pea of the Laxtonian type is wonderfully prolific, pods dark green. 4 inches long, broad and pointed, containing eight large dark green peas of delicious quality.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY (60 days)—Early, large podded, fine for home use or market. Vines 3 to 3½ feet tall; pods borne singly, are 4 inches long and ¾ inch wide. Seeds large, cream and green, wrinkled.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.



D. & B. DARK GREEN TELEPHONE

THOMAS LAXTON (62 days)—While a wrinkled pea, this is really an Extra Early variety and ripens fully as early as many of the smooth-seeded peas. It is very hardy, a strong and vigorous grower, producing pods in abundance, and ripens uniformly. The pods are long, round and straight, of a rich dark green, well filled with 6 to 7 peas of large size. Height 3 feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.

D. & B.'S DARK GREEN TELEPHONE (72 days)—

We consider this one of the best of the large podded wrinkled varieties for the main crop and for late use. It is very productive, has long pointed pods of the largest size, of deep green color and filled with large peas. Height 4 feet.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.

DWARF TELEPHONE (70 days)—

Height 1½ feet. A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all of the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas.

Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$17.00, not postpaid.

PARSLEY

Culture—Sow in March or April in rich, mellow soil in rows 12 inches apart, covering the seed about ¼ inch, pressing down the soil after sowing. Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, often requiring a month or more. It is, therefore, best to soak the seed 24 to 48 hours before sowing, to hasten germination, covering the rows with boards or old bags to retain the moisture and prevent washing from the heavy rains. One ounce will sow about 150 feet.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—

We consider this the best and most satisfactory variety to grow for garnishing and flavoring soups, etc. The leaves are beautifully and very densely curled and crimped like luxuriant moss. Is also used as an ornamental plant for walks and borders.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

PLAIN or SINGLE—

This is the hardest variety; foliage very dark green with plain leaves, having a strong parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

PEPPERS—Sweet or Hot as You Like

PEPPER

RED CHILI (Hot)—Plants low growing and bushy. Fruits borne upright, very numerous, 2—2½ inches long, ¾ inches thick, tapered; waxy pale yellowish-green, becoming rich red; very pungent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT—This is the largest pepper in cultivation. A brilliant ruby red, grows nearly square in shape, has very thick, tender flesh, mild and sweet as an apple and makes an excellent salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

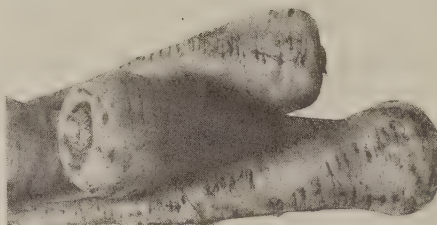


CALIFORNIA WONDER

PIMENTO—This is the mildest flavored of all peppers and is entirely free of the pungent flavor which so many consider undesirable. It is a beautifully heart-shaped pepper, bright scarlet color, perfectly smooth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—This is the long, narrow finger-shaped pepper. Has bright red pods and is very hot. The most popular variety for use in seasoning, pickling and drying for winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—This new and distinct pepper possesses many points of excellence. It has the fine quality of the Pimento and the size of Giant Crimson with a thickness of flesh unknown in any variety of pepper. It is not uncommon to find fruits showing flesh three-eighths of an inch thick. In addition to this, it is of the finest quality, being sweet, crisp, tender and entirely free from pungency. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.50, postpaid.



HOLLOW CROWN

PARSNIP

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as weather conditions will permit or until the middle of June if desired, but as parsnip seed is very delicate and does not germinate well during hot weather, early sowing is recommended. Plant in rows 18 inches apart in rich, sandy loam soil, deeply worked, covering the seed about ¼ inch, and thin the plants to 5 inches and cultivate frequently. Parsnips are excellent for stock as well as for the table, and are much improved in flavor by frost, and may be left in the ground during the winter and dug as wanted. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row; 5 pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN

—Has long, white, smooth roots. The flesh is tender, of good flavor and very sweet. Is uniform in shape and decidedly the best variety, either for table use or stock feed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

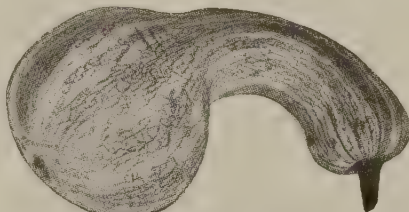
PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins are easy to raise and are very valuable for hogs, cattle and poultry, as well as for table use. Plant in May and June in rich hills 8 feet apart, covering the seed about 1 inch. Keep well cultivated, and when the plants are well up, thin to 3 of the strongest to each hill. Pumpkins also do well when grown in the corn, planting a few seeds in every fifth hill in every fourth or fifth row, letting the hill of pumpkin take the place of a hill of corn. Do not plant near melons, squashes or cucumbers, as they will hybridize, which will spoil the flavor of both.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH—This is the most popular and probably the most satisfactory variety for growing in this section and farther south. It grows to a very large size, is very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick; sweet. Very productive and popular in the southern states. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—An oblong variety of medium size, slightly ribbed. Has a small seed cavity. The flesh is fine grained, very thick and dry, and makes deliciously flavored pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—This variety is recommended to those who wish to grow large pumpkins for their own gratification or for exhibition purposes, as it grows to an enormous size under the right conditions. Many pumpkins of this variety have been grown weighing more than a hundred pounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SMALL SUGAR—While this is not a large pumpkin, it is very prolific. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich yellowish red color, unusually sweet and keeps well. The best variety for making pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CORN FIELD—The well-known standard pumpkin of medium size, but very productive on good land. Usually grown in corn fields, principally for stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



SMALL SUGAR

RADISH

Culture—To have radishes crisp and tender they must be grown quickly, which requires rich, light soil, well prepared and plenty of moisture. For very early use may be sown in hotbeds and given plenty of ventilation. For later, sow outside in drills at intervals of 10 days for succession. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August and September. Radishes being very hardy, will endure moderately cold weather. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre, in drills.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This is probably the earliest radish and one of the best for forcing. A beautiful, transparent, round, bright red, has small tops with few short leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY RED TURNIP—An early round, red radish with smooth skin and small tops. Makes quick growth and a favorite variety for the home garden for early outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Crisp, Tender Radishes Pep Up Your Meals



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

CRIMSON GIANT—A second early radish, which grows about twice the size of the Scarlet Globe, but of a brighter crimson color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SPARKLER WHITE TIPPED—A very early radish, very popular for home use and market, bright red with white tip.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET—A quick growing variety, being ready for use in about 3 weeks after sowing. On account of its exceptional brittleness is sometimes called "glass radish." Is firm and crisp, has short tops and remains a long time in condition.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—The earliest variety of this class, being of more rapid growth than any long white radish. Is quite brittle with delicate tapering root, well suggested by its name.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest and hardiest long radishes, especially adapted for winter use. Thick, almost black, with white flesh of firm texture.

Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Probably the best radish for winter use. The skin is deep rose color. The flesh pure white and firm. Grows to a rather large size, has smooth roots and keeps splendidly.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

RHUBARB

832 VICTORIA—Has large, thick red stalks of most delicious flavor. Sow seeds outdoors in shallow drills one foot apart and transplant when of sufficient size, to stand four feet apart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

SQUASH

Culture—After danger of frost is past, plant in rich, soft, loamy soil in well fertilized hills. Plant 8 to 10 seeds around in the hill, and when plants are well up and begin to leaf, thin to 3 of the strongest plants. The hills for the bush varieties should be about 5 feet apart and the running kinds about 8 to 10 feet. One ounce will plant about 15 hills; 3 pounds to the acre.

D. & B.'S EARLY WHITE BUSH—The most popular variety for early home use. Is nice size, very prolific; light cream color, of delicate flavor.

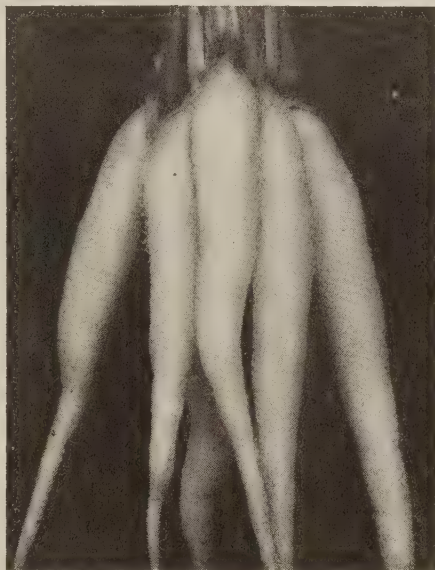
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—While similar in shape to the Early White Bush from which it was originally derived, it is of a considerably larger size and more uniform in shape, a beautiful waxy white color and about a week or 10 days later. Has tender flesh of good quality and yields abundantly.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

GIANT CROOKNECK—The best and richest Crookneck Summer Squash. It is an early Bush Squash of bright golden yellow color, profusely warted, very prolific, grows to a good size and bears continuously through the summer.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



LONG WHITE ICICLE

HUBBARD SQUASH—One of the most widely grown and probably the best winter squash. A running variety, oval shape. Of a large size and heavy. Has a greenish skin with very bright orange flesh. Fine grained, sweet, very dry and richly flavored, a splendid keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—An old standard variety and one of the best for winter use, as it keeps so well. Of running habit, oval shape, thin yellow skin, orange colored flesh, mottled with cream when ripe. Fine grained, cooks rich and dry.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

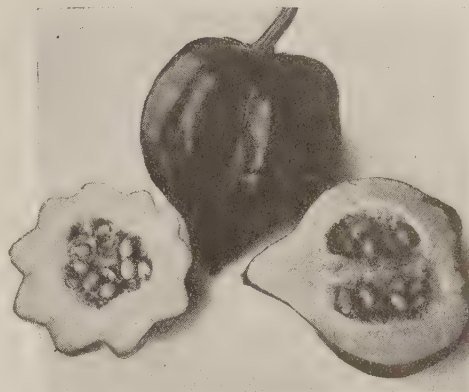


TABLE QUEEN

TABLE QUEEN—We can truly say that the height of squash quality is still unknown to one who has not eaten half a Table Queen, baked and buttered. In size, Table Queen equals a fair sized husked coconut, and a half, baked, serves one person amply. The shell is unusually thin and it does not require over twenty minutes for baking or boiling. The color is dark green, changing to bright golden after picking and storing. The meat is dry and mealy. It yields enormously—a few hills furnishing an ample supply for a good size family.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—A very desirable table sort, very early and productive—fruits when matured, small crooknecked and covered with warty excrescence.

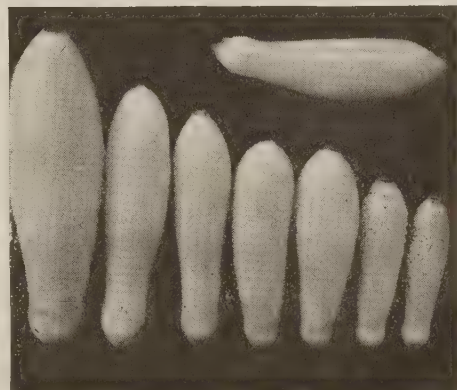
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

EARLIEST PROLIFIC—This is the earliest variety, coming in a week or 10 days ahead of the Early White Bush.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

COCOZELLE or ITALIAN MARROW (65 days)—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. Ours is the long green type.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.



EARLY PROLIFIC

TURNIPS—Delicious for Eating and Greens

SALSIFY

Culture—Sow from March to July in drills, 18 inches apart, covering the seed one inch, and thin the plants to 4 or 6 inches and cultivate often. Salsify thrives best in a deep, rich, fine, mellow, loamy soil, previously enriched for some other crop, as applying fresh or coarse manure has tendency to induce ill-shaped, rough or sprangling side roots or forking, though an application of liquid manure in dry weather will be beneficial. The roots are perfectly hardy and may be left in open ground all winter, but should be taken up before growth starts in the spring. One ounce sows 50 feet of row, 8 pounds to the acre.

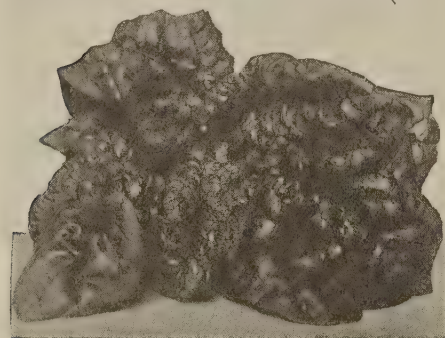
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This is decidedly the best salsify, being a vigorous grower and far superior to all other varieties. The long, white tapering roots are very large, smooth and well shaped and of delicate oyster-like flavor.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

SPINACH

Culture—For early summer use, sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and for later use until April, after which time it runs to seed, except the New Zealand, which is a summer variety. For winter and spring use sow from August to the middle of November. Spinach should be grown only in good soil, well fertilized, as it does not thrive on poor land. It is best to sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering the seed about 1 inch, and plants thinned to 4 or 6 inches. Spinach seed is rather delicate and it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand unless weather conditions are favorable. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, 20 pounds to the acre.

NORFOLK SAVOY or BLOOMSDALE—The standard spinach for the South. Is suitable for both spring and autumn sowing. Is early, very hardy, withstanding the winter, and grows rapidly; leaves are of the darkest green, curled to perfection, and retains its crispness long after being cut; for delicate flavor, nutritious and digestible.
¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND—This is strictly a summer spinach and should not be sown until April 15th or after danger of frost is past. The tender leaves may be cut every few days, when new leaves promptly take the place of those which are cut and the new growth continues until frost. It will not stand the winter, as it is killed by frost. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water overnight just before sowing. Plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



NORFOLK SAVOY

CRESS

HIGHLAND CRESS—The perennial variety which stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve as lettuce.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

TURNIP

Culture—The successful cultivation of turnips and rutabagas requires that the land be thoroughly prepared, enriched and put in the best condition, covering the seed about ¼ inch. For regular crop for fall and winter use, sow from July to October. If drilled, one ounce sows about 100 feet of row, 1½ pounds to the acre. Rows should be 2 feet apart and plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches. When seeded, broadcast 1½ to 2 pounds to the acre are required. The salad varieties can be sown during August and September, broadcast from 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—

This is probably the handsomest and certainly the most popular turnip in our list. It is a very large variety. Many customers have produced turnips from our strain of this seed weighing 8 pounds and over. It is globe shaped with pure white flesh. The skin is purple above the ground and white beneath, making it most attractive in appearance.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaf)—A well-known early, flat growing variety with purple top, fine grained, tender and sweet. This is one of the best early-table turnips.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaf)—A medium sized early flat growing turnip, similar in size and shape to the Early Purple Top, except that it is entirely white with a greenish tinge near the top.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN (44 days)—Early as the Purple Top Milan; of a perfect flat form; pure white; small foliage and of fine quality; as an early market variety it is unsurpassed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A large and beautifully formed, globe shaped turnip of snowy whiteness. Grows uniform in size and of fine table quality. The leaves also make a salad of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—A splendid turnip which has long been a standard sort for stock feeding and market. It is globe shaped, flattened at the top and grows to a large size. The flesh is sweet, but is inclined to be coarse of grain at maturity. It is largely used for winter salad.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

YELLOW FLESH VARIETIES (Turnip)

AMBER GLOBE—A large globe shaped turnip with solid yellow flesh. A good table turnip, but is probably more generally grown for stock feeding. It keeps well and is a general favorite with those who prefer the yellow flesh turnips.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAPLEAF

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Although a good table turnip, it is often grown for stock feeding, being a splendid variety for this purpose. Probably no other variety equals it in keeping through the winter under unfavorable conditions. Has yellow flesh, is very solid, hardy and sweet.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SALAD VARIETIES (Turnip)

SOUTHERN PRIZE—While this makes a white turnip of fair quality, it is used principally for growing salad for winter and spring use. It grows entirely down in the ground, is very hardy, standing the winter without protection.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP—This variety is recommended only for making salad, being splendid for that purpose, its leaves being very abundant, but its roots are of very little value. Is very hardy, standing the coldest winters without protection.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

SHOGIN—A Japanese variety of recent introduction, produces a pure white turnip 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The tops are very abundant and highly recommended as a salad variety. Its outstanding feature is that lice will not destroy the foliage.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Rutabagas should be sown from June to September. These thrive best if seeded in drills and cultivated, when about 1½ pounds are required to sow an acre. Sow in rows about 2 feet apart and thin the plants from 6 to 8 inches. Rutabagas are also frequently seeded broadcast, when about 2 pounds to the acre are required.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—We consider this so far superior to any other rutabaga that we do not offer any other variety. Our stock is the best American strain, grown from roots which have been carefully selected for large size, uniform shape and exceptional quality. This is by far the best rutabaga for either table use or stock feeding.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Famous Varieties of Vitamin Rich Tomatoes

Culture—To have plants ready for setting as soon as danger of frost is past, sow the seed inside in boxes or under glass about 6 weeks before the time desired to set them outside. After the weather turns warm, transplant and set in raised hills about 3 or 4 feet each way. Fertilize well with D. & B.'s Vine and Vegetable Grower or some high grade fertilizer and give frequent cultivations as long as possible. To make very early tomatoes grow the plants in small pots and transplant to large pots as the plants grow, until the weather is warm enough to set outside.

JOHN BAER—An early, bright red tomato of exceptional merit. The fruit is smooth, solid, nearly round, of good quality, productive and attractive in appearance. While a few days later than the June Pink, it produces a heavier crop and the fruits are larger and more uniform in size. We consider this the earliest large tomato.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

BONNY BEST—A first early tomato, of good size, a beautiful red, nearly round and very prolific. Fruit grows in clusters and has heavy foliage, which protects it from the sun.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

BREAK O'DAY—This variety was introduced by Dr. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it being a cross between the Earliana and the Marglobe and is said to combine the earliness of the Earliana together with all of the good qualities of the blight resistant Marglobe, which is probably the best all around tomato grown. Break O'Day is a rich, red tomato of medium size and will, no doubt, become the most popular tomato for early use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

BRIMMER—This tomato is similar to the well-known Ponderosa, but a decided improvement over it. The fruit grows to a larger size, while the quality is splendid and is said to be superior to any other kind. It is practically all meat, has very few seeds and without any core. Of mild, delicate flavor and comparatively free from acidity found in so many other kinds.

Price on application.



BREAK O'DAY



RUTGERS WILT-RESISTANT

EARLIANA — Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Our strain is definitely superior in earliness and quality. Fruits medium size; flattened globe shape; deep scarlet-red; firm and smooth.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

JUNE PINK—One of the earliest varieties, of medium size, smooth skin and beautiful pink color, is very prolific and a good variety for the first early crop for the home garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

MARGLOBE—(Rust Resistant)—This variety was propagated by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is the outstanding rust resistant strain of tomato yet introduced. In addition to its rust resistant qualities, it is a splendid tomato for all purposes. It is a second early kind, globe shaped, rich red flesh, medium to large size, smooth skin and meaty, is non-acid, and almost coreless, with very few seeds.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

OXHEART—This new variety is popular because of its distinctive appearance, large size, and fine table qualities. Heart shaped, deep pink, firm, sweet flesh, of pleasing flavor. Almost seedless.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.50; lb., \$15.00, postpaid.

PONDEROSA—A handsome bright red tomato. Very solid and of luscious flavor. One of the largest tomatoes, the fruit often weighing over a pound; for this reason many prefer it for slicing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA (110 days)—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

THE PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER (95 days)—The last wilt-resistant tomato developed by Dr. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by many it is regarded as his best production.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

RUTGERS WILT-RESISTANT—Deep Scarlet (100 days)—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all over, for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

STOKESDALE—A very early, large tomato with small seed cavity and a more solid interior than any other variety. The vine makes a tremendous growth which is the secret of its large crop yield. It is superior and more productive than most well known varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

STONE—For years this has been a very popular tomato as a main crop, for home use, market and canning, and deservedly so, for it is of large, uniform size, bright scarlet color, smooth skin, firm flesh, good quality, an excellent shipping variety, is unusually productive and withstands blight and rot.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

VALIANT—An extra early, extra large, extra smooth tomato of the Stokesdale variety. It is fast replacing the Earliana as an early marketing tomato.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR—Has small pear shaped fruit, used largely for making fancy pickles and preserves, while their size, shape, color and flavor make them desirable for use in salads.

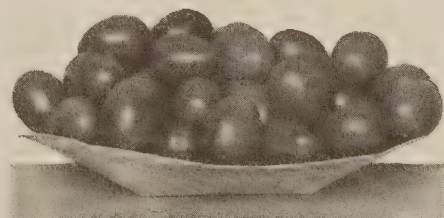
Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

RED PLUM—Small, red, plum-shaped fruits.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

YELLOW PLUM—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; used for preserving and pickling.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



YELLOW PEAR

Dee Bee GARDENERS' GUIDE and Sowing Table

This Table has been carefully prepared and answers hundreds of questions Gardeners and Farmers want to know

Time of planting is for latitude of Richmond, therefore allowances should accordingly be made for more northern and southern climates. For fuller instructions see cultural directions under the heading of each kind of vegetable.

VARIETY	Time to Sow or Plant	Quantity for 100 Feet	Quantity for an Acre	Distance Between Rows	Thin or Transplant to	Depth to Plant	Maturity of Crop	Pounds of Seed to Bu.
ALFALFA	Mch. Apr. and Aug. to Oct. 15th	Broadcast	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	May of next yr.	60 lbs.
Artichokes—Tubers	Mch. and Apr.	3 lbs.	300 to 400 lbs.	3 ft.	18 in.	4 in.	Oct.	50 lbs.
Asparagus—Seed	Mch. and Apr.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 in.	4 in.	1 in.	3 yrs.	60 lbs.
Asparagus—Roots	Feb. Mch. Nov.	75 roots	4,000 to 7,000	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 15 in.	12 in.	2 yrs.	
BEANS—Dwarf Snap	Apr. to Sept.	1 lb.	50 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	3 to 4 in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	8 wks.	60 lbs.
Beans—Dwarf Lima	May, June, July	1 lb.	20 lbs.	3 ft.	18 in. to 2 ft.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10 wks.	60 lbs.
Beans—Pole	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in hills	15 lbs.	4 ft.	3 ft.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	12 wks.	60 lbs.
Beans—Navy	June and July	1 lb.	20 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	12 in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Oct.	60 lbs.
Beans—Soja or Soy (in drills)	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 lbs.	3 ft.	6 to 12 in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Sept.	60 lbs.
Beans—Soja	May and June	Broadcast	75 to 90 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Sept.	60 lbs.
Beans—Velvet	May to June 15th	Broadcast	60 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 in.	Sept. and Oct.	60 lbs.
Beans—Velvet Drill	May to June 15th	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50 lbs.	3 ft.	12 in.	2 in.	Sept. and Oct.	60 lbs.
Barley	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	June	48 lbs.
Beets—Table	Feb. to Aug.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 ft.	4 in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	2 mos.	
Beets—Stock	Apr. May, June	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	6 in.	1 in.	Oct.	
Brussels Sprouts	Mch. to July	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	18 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3 mos.	
Buckwheat	June to Aug. 15th	Broadcast	50 to 60 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Oct.	48 lbs.
CABBAGE SEED—(Early)	Feb. Mch. Apr. and Sept.	1 oz.	8 ozs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	May, June, July	
Cabbage Seed—(Late)	May, June, July	1 oz.	6 ozs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Oct. and Nov.	
Cabbage Plants—(Early)	Mch. Apr. Nov.	50	8,000 to 10,000	3 ft.	18 in.	4 in.	May, June, July	
Cabbage Plants—(Late)	July and Aug.	35	6,000 to 8,000	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 to 3 ft.	4 in.	Oct. and Nov.	
Cantaloupe	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in hills	2 lbs.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	1 in.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mos.	
Carrot	Mch. to June	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	60 days	
Cauliflower	Feb. to June	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3 mos.	
Celery—Seed	Feb. and Mch.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	2 to 4 in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Nov.	
Celery—Plants	July and Aug.	100	15,000 to 25,000	4 ft.	6 to 12 in.	6 in.	Nov.	
Clover—Red and Mammoth	Feb. Mch. and July to Nov. 1st	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	June of next yr.	60 lbs.
Clover—Alsike	Feb. Mch. and July to Nov. 1st	Broadcast	10 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	June of next yr.	60 lbs.
Clover—Crimson	July to Nov.	Broadcast	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	May of next yr.	60 lbs.
Clover—Sweet	Mch. Apr. Aug. and Sept.	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	May	60 lbs.
Clover—Japan	Mch. to May	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Second yr.	25 lbs.
Collards	Mch. to June	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3 ft.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3 mos.	
Corn—Garden	Apr. to July 10th	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	2 to 3 mos.	44-56
Corn—Field (drill)	Apr. to July 1st		12 to 14 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	4 mos.	56 lbs.
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr. to July 1st		10 to 12 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.	2 in.	3 to 4 mos.	56 lbs.
Cucumber	Apr. to July	1 oz. in hills	2 to 3 lbs.	4 to 5 ft.	2 ft.	1 in.	2 mos.	40 lbs.
EGG PLANT—Seed	Feb. and Mch.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3 to 4 mos.	
Egg Plants	May and June	50	5,000 to 6,000	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 in.	60 days	
Endive	Apr. to Aug.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	2 ft.	12 in.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3 mos.	
GRASS SEED—(Light)	Feb. to Apr. 10th	Broadcast	30 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	June of next yr.	14 lbs.
Grass Seed—(Timothy)	*Feb. and Mch.	Broadcast	15 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	July of next yr.	45 lbs.
Grass Seed—Lawn	*Feb. and Mch. and *Sept. 1 to Nov. 1	Broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	8 to 10 wks.	20 lbs.
KALE—Spring	*Feb. to May 1st	2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	4 to 6 wks.	
Kale—Winter	Aug. to Nov.	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Nov.	
Kohl Rabi	Apr. May	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ft.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3 mos.	
LEEK	Feb. to Apr.	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 ft.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 mos.	
Lettuce—Seed	Feb. to May and July to Aug.	2 oz.	2 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2 to 3 mos.	
Lettuce—Plants	Feb. to June and Aug. to Nov.	100	20,000 to 40,000	18 to 24 in.	8 to 12 in.	2 in.	2 mos.	
MUSTARD	Feb. to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 ft.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	8 wks.	
Melon—Water	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in hills	2 lbs.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 in.	3 mos.	
Millet—German	May to Aug 1st	Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	60 days	50 lbs.
OATS—Spring	Mch. and Apr.	Broadcast	50 to 65 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	Last half June	32 lbs.
Oats—Winter	Mar. Aug. Sept. Oct.	Broadcast	50 to 65 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	June 20 to July 1	32 lbs.
Okra	Apr. and May	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	1 in.	60 days	
Onions—For large bulbs	Mch. and Apr.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	15 to 24 in.	3 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	July and Aug.	
Onions—For sets	Mch. and Apr.	2 ozs.	30 to 40 lbs.	12 to 18 in.		$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	July and Aug.	
Onion—Sets	Feb. to May and Sept. and Oct.	2 lbs.	250 to 300 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.	1 in.	May and June	32 lbs.
PARSLEY	Feb. to Aug.	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 ft.	6 in.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	3 mos.	
Parsnips	Mch. and Apr.	2 ozs.	5 to 7 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Oct.	
Peanuts	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	2 in.	Nov.	22 lbs.
Peas—Garden Smooth	Feb. to May	2 lbs.	100 lbs.	3 ft.	2 to 4 in.	2 in.	8 wks.	60 lbs.
Peas—Garden Wrinkled	Mch. to May	2 lbs.	100 lbs.	3 ft.	2 to 4 in.	2 in.	8 to 10 wks.	56 lbs.
Peas—Canada Field	Feb. to May, Oct. and Nov.	Broadcast	100 to 125 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	June	60 lbs.
Peas—Cow	May to Aug. 1st	Broadcast	90 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 in.	3 mos.	60 lbs.
Pepper—Seed	Feb. and Mch.	1 oz.	8 ozs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	July and Aug.	
Pepper—Plants	May and June	50	10,000 to 14,000	30 in.	18 in.	3 in.	July and Aug.	
Potatoes—Irish, Early	Mch. and Apr.	5 lbs.	500 to 700 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	5 in.	June and July	60 lbs.
Potatoes—Irish, Late	June to Aug. 10th	5 lbs.	500 to 700 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	5 in.	Oct. to Nov.	60 lbs.
Potatoes—Sweet, Plants	May 10, June 15	75	7,000 to 8,000	3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	3 in.	Sept.	
Pumpkin	May and June	1 oz. in hills	2 lbs.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 in.	Oct.	
RADISH	Feb. to May and Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 lbs. drilled	3 to 6 in.	18 in.	1 in.	24 to 40 days	
Rape	Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	6 to 8 wks.	56 lbs.
Rye	Aug. to Dec.	Broadcast	60 to 80 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 in.	June	56 lbs.
SALSIFY	Mch. to May 10th	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Oct.	
Sorghum—(for fodder)	May and June	Broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 in.	Sept. and Oct.	50 lbs.
Sorghum—(in drills)	May and June	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	3 ft.	4 to 6 in.	1 in.	Nov.	50 lbs.
Spinach—(in drills)	Feb. Mch. Apr. and Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	20 lbs.	15 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.	60 days	
Squash	Apr. May, June	1 oz. in hills	3 lbs.	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	July	
TOBACCO—Plants	May and June	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4,000 to 5,000	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	$\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Sept. to Oct.	
Tomato—Seed	Feb. to June	1 oz.	6 ozs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	June 20 til frost	
Tomato—Plants	May to July	25	2,800 to 4,000	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 in.	June 20 til frost	
Turnip and Ruta Baga	July 1 to Sept. 15	1 oz.	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ft.	4 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mos.	
VETCH—Winter (with 1 bu. grain)	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 in.	May of next yr.	50 lbs.
WHEAT	Sept. to Nov. 15	Broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	Broadcast	Broadcast	2 in.	June 20	60 lbs.

*September and October

Flower Seed Planting Chart and Index

This table is for middle South climate and conditions. Allowances must be made. It is only a general guide. Abbreviations: T, tender; H, hardy; H H, half-hardy; A, annual; B, biennial; P, perennial. Months are numbered: 1, January; 2, February, etc.

AN ANNUAL PLANT—The seed must be sown each year and after producing its blossom and seed the plant will perish. Examples: Asters, Salvia, Sweet Peas and Zinnias.

A BIENNIAL PLANT—Is one that maintains its vitality for two years or more, producing roots and leaves the first year and fruit or blossoms the second season. Examples: Digitalis and Sweet Williams.

A PERENNIAL PLANT—Is one that lives indefinitely and usually has a dormant season in which it loses its leaves and which puts on new growth the following growing seasons. Examples: Hollyhock and Delphinium.

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location Sun, Shady	Months to Plant	Months to Transplant	Blooming Months	No. Seed to Ounce	No. Days to Germ.
AGERATUM, TA	4-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	4-5	6-11	225,000	5-10
Alyssum, HHA	2-12 in.	spreading	fair	edging	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	5-11	60,000	5-8
Antirrhinum, HA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5, 9-11	1-5	4-10	150,000	8-12
Aquilegia, HP	24-48 in.	branchy	yes	borders	any	8-9	10-11	5-6	17,500	12-60
Arctotis, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000	
Asters, TA	12-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	1-2	2-3	4-6	12,000	5-10
BALSAM, TA	18-30 in.	erect	fair	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-10	3,500	8-10
Balsam Apple, TA	15 ft.	vine	no	novelty	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	250	30
Bellis, HP	6-8 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5, 10-11	4-5	6-11	192,000	5-10
CALENDULA, HA	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4, 10-11	3-5	3-11	3,000	5-10
Calliopsis, TA	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	thin	6-10	100,000	8-10
Candytuft, HA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	6-9	10,000	5-10
Canterbury Bells, HA	18-42 in.	bushy	fair	border	sunny	3-9	4-5	6-7	125,000	10-15
Carnation, P & HA	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-6	6-10	15,000	10-15
Centurea, HHA	24-36 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-5, 10-11	thin	6-9	7,000	8-10
Chrysanthemum, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	7-11	10,000	8-10
Cineraria, HB	18-24 in.	bushy	no	edging	sunny	2-4	4-5	Foliage	no record	8-10
Clarkia, HA	15-30 in.	bushy	yes	border	any	3-5	thin	6-10	100,000	10
Coleus, TA	12-24 in.	bushy	no	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-5	for leaves	115,000	10-15
Coreopsis, HP	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4-9	4-5-10	6-10	12,000	
Cosmos, TA	48-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	4-5	thin	7-11	5,500	8-10
Cynoglossum, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-8	4-5, 10	5-7	5,300	
Cypress Vine, TA	10-18 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5	thin	6-11	2,200	10-20
DAHLIA, TP	36-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-5	7-11	3,000	10-20
Daisy Shasta, HP	10-30 in.	bushy	yes	edging	sunny	2-3, 8	3-4, 10	3-10	200,000	8-10
Delphinium, HHP	36-60 in.	tall	yes	border	sunny	8-10	10-2	5-7, 10	15,000	20
Dianthus, HA & P	12-15 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	5-11	28,000	5-10
Didiscus, HHA	24-36 in.	slender	yes	cutting	shady	2-3	4-5	6-11	10,200	
Digitalis, HB	30-48 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	5-7	200,000	10-15
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, HA	10-12 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	3-7	15,000	5-10
Euphorbia, TA	2-4 ft.	bushy	no	border	sunny	4-5	5-6	Foliage	5,300	10-12
FORGET-ME-NOT, HP	8-12 in.	bushy	yes	edging	shady	3-4	thin	4-5, 10	55,000	10-15
Four O'Clock, TA	24-30 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	4-5	8-9	350	8-10
GAILLARDIA, P & HA	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-11	15,000	10-15
Geranium, TP	12-15 in.	erect	no	bedding	any	3-4		4-10	6,200	
Gerbera, HHP	12-15 in.	tuft	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4, 7-8	4-5-8-9	5-11	8,000	
Gilia, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	6-10	no record	
Globe Amaranth, TA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	4-5	thin	7-10	5,800	10-15
Godetia, HA	12-18 in.	erect	yes	border	any	3-5	thin	6-10	100,000	6-10
Gypsophila, HA	18-24 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	4-5	thin	6 wks.	25,000	5
HELICHRYSUM, HHA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-10	40,000	5-10
Hollyhock, HP & A	5-8 ft.	slender	yes	border	moist	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	4-9	3,500	10-30
Hyacinth Bean, TA	10 ft.	vining	no	climber	sunny	4-5		6-8	no record	10-15
KOCHIA, TA	36 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	thin	9-11	50,000	10
Kudzu, TP	50 ft.	vine	no	shade	any	3-4	4-5	5-7	no record	
LANTANA, A & TP	24-36 in.	branchy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-10	no record	
Larkspur, HHA	36-48 in.	tall	yes	bedding	sunny	10-2	thin	3-6	14,000	20
Lathyrus, HP	6-12 ft.	vine	yes	blanket	sunny	1-4	3-4	6-10	600	60
Lobelia	6-8 in.	bushy	fair	edging	shady	3-4	3-5	6-10	700,000	5-20
Lupine, HA	24-30 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	8-3	thin	4-9	1,800	5-10
MARIGOLD, TA	8-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000	5-10
Matricaria, HA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-4	thin	7-11	150,000	10-12
Moon Flower, TA	20-30 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5		6-11	no record	5-10
Morning Glory, TA	20-50 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5	thin	6-11	1,500	5-10
NASTURTIUM, TA	12 in., 8 ft.	bush, vine	yes	edging	sunny	4-6	thin	5-11	250	8-10
Nicotiana, TA	30-42 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	10-3	11-4	6-8	200,000	5-10
Nigella, TA	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	thin	6-8	12,000	10-15
PANSY, HA	4-6 in.	clump	yes	edging	any	9-3	10-4	4-6, 10	24,000	8-10
Petunia, HHA	18-24 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	any	11-5	12-5	4-10	152,000	8-10
Phlox, HA	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	4-7	15,000	8-10
Poppy, HA	24-60 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	3-7	150,000	15
Portulaca, TA	4-6 in.	spready	no	edging	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	300,000	8-10
Pyrethrum, HP	12-24 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4-7-9	4-5-9-10	5-6	22,000	10-12
RICINUS, TA	5-10 ft.	branchy	no	massing	sunny	4-5	thin	big leaves	50	12-15
SALPIGLOSSIS, HHA	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	border	any	10-3	11-5	6-11	125,000	5-10
Salvia, TA	24-42 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-5	2-5	6-11	10,000	5-10
Scabiosa, HHB	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	5,000	10-15
Scarlet Runner, TA	10-12 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	no record	5-10
Stocks, HHA	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	9-3	10-4	3-8	18,000	3-10
Sweet Pea, HHA	4-8 ft.	vine	yes	cutting	sunny	12-3	thin	3-6	340	
Sweet William, HB	12-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	3-4	5-6	28,000	5-10
THUNBERGIA, TA	4-5 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5		6-11	1,200	10-15
Tithonia, TA	4-6 ft.	branchy	yes	cutting	sunny	4-6		7-11	4,000	
Torenia, TA	10-12 in.	bushy	no	bedding	shady	2-5	4-6	5-11	375,000	
VERBENA, HHP	6-10 in.	spready	yes	edging	sunny	2-5	3-5	6-10	10,000	10-15
Vinca, TA	15-18 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	sunny	2-5	4-5	6-11	22,000	10-12
ZINNIA, TA	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-9	4-9	4-11	4,000	5-10

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You Should Have a Flower Garden With

ACROLINIUM—A.

Roseum. Its graceful, daisy-like flowers, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. It blooms in 6 weeks from time of sowing. Height, 20 inches.

Double Giant Mixture. This large-flowering type is twice the size of the preceding one, with long, stiff stems; flowers are double and semi-double; white, chamois, flesh color and bright rose.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

AGERATUMS—A. These free flowering, quick growing annuals, which bloom throughout the summer, are invaluable as a source of the blue-lavender tones which are demanded to balance the color-effect of every planting. Varying in height from 6 inches to 3 feet, you may use them to fill many different garden roles. The taller varieties are useful for cutting. Dwarf sorts are apt to vary in height.

Dwarf Compactum.

Little Dorrit White.

Little Dorrit Azure Blue.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Mexicanum.

Tall Blue.

Tall Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

ALYSSUM—A. Of all garden flowers, none is better known, or more cherished, for its beauty and fragrance, and the memories associated with it. It is truly queen of edging plants whether grown in a continuous ribbon, or alternated with blue lobelia, yellow signata marigold, or dwarf ageratum. Its white flowers never fail; it is amazingly vigorous and hardy, and exceptionally uniform in height and size.

D. & B. Little Gem. (Snow-white Carpet Plant). 4 in. The plants are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms they create the impression of a beautiful white carpet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c.



ANCHUSA, Blue Bird

These Symbols Will Help You

A—Annuals — These attain full growth from seed, flower and die first year.

B—Biennials—These grow from seed the first year, bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first year.

P—Perennials—Hardy Perennials.

C—Climbing Plants.

Little Dorrit. 4 in. It forms perfect little bushes, smothered with miniature white flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Lilac Queen. 9 in. Distinct variety with delicate lavender flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Carpet of Snow. Spreading 2 in. to 3 in.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Snow Cloth. Excellent flat compact plants, mass pure white flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

ALYSSUM—P. Showy free flowering spring-blooming plants. Valuable for front row in border or rock gardens.

Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).

9 in. May-June. Producing masses of golden flowers very early.

Seeds, per pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

AMARANTHUS—A. Tall, vigorous ornamental foliage plants, with showy flower clusters, which attain their finest coloring in hot, sunny locations. Rich soil increases the size of leaves at the expense of their color. Give plenty of room.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). 2½ ft. The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, the outer bright scarlet and gold.

Pkt., 10c.

D. & B. Special Mixture. A well balanced mixture of the above and others.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Molten Fire. Fiery red.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

ANCHUSA—A.

Capensis (Summer Forget-me-not). 2 ft. Gentian-blue flowers, borne in drooping clusters from July to October. Similar to the Forget-me-not, blossoms, larger and of finer color.

Pkt., 10c.

Bluebird. Much as above but indigo blue in color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ANCHUSA—P. Stately and handsome perennials belonging to Forget-me-not family. The leaves are rough and hairy and the drooping flowers are borne in racemes on branching stems.

Italica, Dropmore Variety. 5 ft. June-July. Beautiful gentian-blue flowers. Thrives best in partial shade.

Pkt., 10c.

Italica, Lissadel. An improved Italica.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



AMARANTHUS

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragons)—A. Snapdragons have been amazingly improved in size and color. They are hardy and should be sown early, as they germinate slowly. Unless very rich soil is provided and all plants are staked, the dwarf and semi-tall classes will be most satisfactory in the garden. They are effective in beds of solid color, and require full sun. Keep seed pods picked off. If intended for winter flowering, cut back in September.

Nanum Grandiflorum (Medium, large flowered).

Climax. Orange shading gold.

Empress. Rich velvety crimson, dark foliage.

Gloria. Rich deep rose pink.

Golden Queen. Rich golden yellow.

Purity. Pure white.

Giant Ruby.

Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Super Majestic. Rustproof, finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) — P. Beautiful, hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on 2-ft. stems. One of the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in quantity, being easy to establish and thriving in almost any situation.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long-Spurred

Hybrids. The blooms are of large size and the spurs very long. The colors range through shades of lavender, mauves, blues, purples, whites, creams, yellows, pinks, reds, etc. The whole form a most harmonious mass of coloring seldom seen in other flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.25.

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. A wonderful hybrid mixture. Contains every conceivable shade.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.25.

Long Spurred Blue Shades.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.25.

Long Spurred Crimson Star.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$4.00.

Long Spurred Pink Shades.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.25.

Flowers Blooming from Spring Until Fall

ARABIS (Rock Cress)—P. Charming dwarf spring-flowering plants. They do well in any soil, but need plenty of sun.

Alpina. 1 ft. Pure white flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

ARGEMONE—A.

Hybrida Grandiflora Mixed. (The Prickly Poppy). 2 ft. They have branching prickly stems with glaucous leaves with spiny margins. White poppylike flowers of silken texture with golden anthers.

Rescus. Rose colored.

Pkt., 10c.

ARCTOTIS—A.

Grandis (Blue-eyed African Daisy). 3 ft. It forms bushes bearing 2-inch daisy flowers of pearly white with a gold band surrounding a delicate mauve center. It closes at evening and displays its lilac tinted undersides. Foliage gray green. Especially good cut flower.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

Hybrids. Pastel shades.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

ASTERS—A.

The Sunshine. The plants are bushy and strong, with many flower stalks. Some of the flowers have twisted and some quilled petals; all have a cushion center of tiny quills of a contrasting color which makes a flower look as if it were covered with snowflakes. The blue flowers are dotted with a paler blue and some in white, and the rose in a lighter shade of pink or white. 2 ft.

Mixed, all colors.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c.

American, Vick's Branching. From mid-season until frost these asters will produce a profusion of beautiful flowers. The blooms are quite large, 3½ to 4 in. across, and fully double, with the petals somewhat incurved and massed so closely as to form a most attractive, globular flower. The plants grow 2 to 3 ft. tall and branch freely, producing stems frequently 2 ft. long, which makes this class especially fine for cutting. Nothing could be more daz-



ARCTOTIS, Hybrids

zling than a blaze of color such as these giant flowers will give.

Azure Blue.

Shell Pink.

White.

Mixed.

Any of the above pkts., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Wilt Resistant Improved Crego.

Azure Blue.

Crimson.

Pink, Rose.

Purple, Royal.

White.

Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c.

AUBRETIA—P. One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson or rose for many weeks. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or wall, forming a cataract of color. 6 in. Flowers in April and May.

Large-Flowered Hybrids, Mixed. A wonderfully fine strain, producing a good range of colors.

Seeds, per pkt., 10c.

BABY BLUE EYES (See *Nemophila*)—A.

BABY'S BREATH (See *Gypsophila*)—A & P.

BALLOON VINE (See *Cardiospermum*)—P.

BALSAN APPLE AND PEAR (See *Momordica*)—A.

NEW BUSH BALSAM—A. An old and favorite garden flower, producing the double flowers clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems. The plants are sturdy and bushy and like hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development they should be set 12 to 18 inches apart.

Bush Flowering Mixed. Free-flowering double balsam of bushy growth, flowers appear in clusters on the top of stems instead of hidden on side of stems. It is a fine bedding plant. In shades of white, rose and red.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo).

Australis. Lovely dark blue, lupine-like flowers during June and July. Strong growing plants, 3' to 4 ft. tall, with attractive dark green foliage.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; ¼ oz., 60c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A. A free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual, 12 inches tall, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of dainty flowers which resemble small cinerarias, suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture.

Rose.

Blue.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

BROWALLIA—A. Profusely blooming bedding plants, covered during summer and autumn with flowers of a rare shade of intense blue, grows freely in any rich soil; blooms well in the winter if lifted and cut back.

Specioso Major. Brilliant ultramarine blue; a rare color; for border or hanging baskets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower)—A. Each flower is a miniature paint brush produced on long, wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower.

Mixed. Scarlet and yellow.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

CALENDULA.

Art Shades, good assortment light shades.

Chrysantha Twilight, cream.

Pkt., 10c.

Orange King.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See *Eschscholtzia*)—A.



AUBRETIA, Large Flowering Hybrids



AQUILEGIA, Dobble's Imperial Hybrids

Don't Envy Your Friend's Beautiful

CALLIOPSIS—A. The annual coreopsis, its flowers are similar in form, but many are marked with bands or centers of contrasting tones. Colors include variations of yellow and orange including brown, maroon and almost crimson. They are thrifty, vigorous, bloom throughout the summer and often self-seed.
Double Mixed, all colors.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CASTOR OIL PLANT—(See Ricinus).

CAMPANULA—A. A new Canterbury Bell which blooms from seed in less than six months, plants two to two and a half feet bearing 6-8 flower spikes.

Angelus Bell, deep rose.
Liberty Bell, deep violet blue.
Mission Bell, clear pink.
Wedding Bell, white.
Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., 70c.

CAMPANULAS—B.

Medium.
Single Mixed.
Double Mixed.
Cup and Saucer.
Dark Blue (Violet).
Light Blue (Lilac).
Rose.
White.
Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

CANDYTUFT—A. For mass planting, inter-planting with taller flowers and for edging beds and borders, the candytuft is admirable, and the hyacinth flowered type, bearing flowers in long clusters, makes good cut flowers. Successive plantings give flowers all summer.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White. 1 ft.
 Large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers, habit sturdy and compact. This is an especially select stock.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 85c.



CANDYTUFT, Hyacinth Flowered

Umbellata sorts grow about 1 ft. tall with flowers in umbrella form. We offer the following colors as noted below:

Lilac.
Purple.
Rose.
White.
Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (See Tropaeolum)—A.

CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine)—AC.

Love in a Puff. A clean, free-growing vine reaching 10 to 12 feet, bearing delicate clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round, inflated seedpods resembling miniature balloons. The effect is odd and curious.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARNATION (Marguerite Giant Double Improved)—A. This popular hardy carnation blooms five months from sowing and continues throughout the season. It is 16 to 20 inches high, upright in habit, and robust growing.

Crimson (Nero) deep, dark crimson.
Deep rose.
White (Jeanne Diania).
Choice Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.40.

CASTOR BEAN (See Ricinus)—A.



CENTAUREA, Cyanus, Mixed

CENTAUREAS CYANUS — A. (Bachelor's Button or Cornflower.) They are easy to grow and bloom continuously. Just sow the seed broadcast wherever you want the plants to grow. If the soil is rich, the flowers will be larger and have longer stems. Make sowings at intervals of three weeks apart, beginning in early May.

Double Flowering Varieties, 2 ft.

Blue Boy.
Pinkie.
Red Boy.
Snow Man.
Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



CELOSIA, Plumosa

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)—A.

Crested Dwarf Sorts. The name cockscomb is derived from the resemblance of the flower heads of the crested type to a cock's comb, in form, though in texture they are like plush or chenille. The crested type thrive in light soil and are used for mass effects in beds, or in pots. The plumed type like rich soil. Seeds germinate quickly and should be sown after danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Empress. (Dark foliage, dark red flowers.)

Dwarf Finest Mixed.

Tall Crimson.

Tall Mixed.

Plumosa. (Improved Feathered Type.)

Yellow.

Finest Mixed.

Childs. (Chinese Wool Flower.)

Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

CHEIRANTHUS—P.

Allioni (Siberian Wallflower). 1 ft. Dazzling fiery orange flowers on stems about a foot high. Best used as a biennial as it frequently blooms itself to death. Blooms from seed the first year.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Golden Bedder.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

CHINESE LANTERN (See Physalis)—P.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Summer)—A.

Single Flowering Varieties. 20 in. Sown in April, they begin flowering in July. The double varieties, which grow 4 ft. high, make imposing border plants in midsummer. All types should be pinched back to encourage branching, and grown in rich soil.

Carinatum.

Tricolor finest mixed.

Segetum.

Eldorado, golden yellow. Dark eye.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Coronarium.

Double Dwarf Mixed.

Pkt., 10c.

Flowers-Plant Dee Bee Seed-Have Your Own



CLARKIA, D. & B. Special Mixture

CLARKIA—A. The flowers have been described as resembling sprays of flowering almond, and the rose and pink tones are especially attractive. They are hardy, germinate quickly and flower from July to October. They do well in sandy soil. **Colors: Red, White, Pink.**

D. & B. Special Mixture. Made up especially from named varieties.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

CLEOME—A.

Pungens (Spider Plant). A. 5 ft. A showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose; of easy cultivation, blooming until late; a good bee plant. Produces unique effect in the border.

Purple.
White.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

COBAEA—AC.

Scandens, Cathedral Bells. 30 ft. One of the handsomest rapid growing climbers. The bell-shaped flowers open a clear green, but turn lilac. Seed should be sown edgewise. Very vigorous and prolific bloomer.

Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS (Flame Nettle)—A.

Hybrids. Our strain of hybrid varieties produces the finest colors. Most attractive and novel foliage plants for house or garden culture. Start the seed indoors in March or April. Plant out late in May.

Choice Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

COLUMBINE (See Aquilegia)—P.

CONVOLVUS (Morning Glory).

COREOPSIS—P.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. 2 ft. June-October. Large orange-yellow flowers on long, graceful stems. About the best yellow cut flower blooming incessantly. One of the perennials which will flower the first year if sown early.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CORN—A.

Indian Ornamental.

Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—A. While early varieties begin flowering in July, cosmos reaches the height of its beauty in the autumn, when it becomes one of the dominant border families. Given plenty of room, the tall plants branch freely, and are effective both in their abundant flowers, and their feathery foliage.

Early Flowering Mammoth Single.

White.
Pink.
Crimson.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.
Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

Klondyke. A gorgeous orange-yellow flower with very handsome foliage more coarsely lacinated than others. In the northern states seed should be sown early in pots and the pots plunged in the ground after all danger of frost is over, as the roots have to be confined to produce flowers.

Orange Flare.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c.



COSMOS, Orange Flare

Double Early Flowering Cosmos. These grow to a height of about three feet, forming a perfect bush, massed with bloom, bearing beautiful double flowers of good size, on long stems. They come about 65 per cent double from seed.

Pink.
Crimson.
White.
Each of above: pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 70c.

Late Flowering:

Pink.
Red.
White.
Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CUPHEA—A.

Platycentra (Cigar Plant). 10 in. Small scarlet and black tubular flowers.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

CYNOGLOSSUM—A.

Amabile, Chinese Forget-Me-Not. 18 to 24 in. Produces large sprays of brilliant blue Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Grows easily and blooms for a long season. A most delightful addition to our list of blue flowers.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

CYPRESS VINE (See Ipomea Quamoclit).

DAHLIA SEED—A. All types of dahlias, large flowered, pompon and the small bedding type so popular abroad, may be grown easily from seed and will blossom the first year. The Coltness bedding dahlias, sown outdoors when frost danger is over, will blossom in July, and are no more difficult to handle than zinnias. With the large flowered types, an earlier start is advisable. Sow in a shallow box or pan in March or early April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over plant in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if tubers had been used instead of seed.

Single Flowering.

Collarette, Mixed Colors. 3 ft. Flowers of various colors, adorned with a collar of small petals around the center.

Pkt., 10c.

Double Flowering. 3 ft.

Good Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

SHASTA DAISIES—P. The name Shasta is now applied not to a single variety but to a class of hardy daisies, bearing giant flowers, all splendid border subjects and easily grown from seed.

Double.

Pkt., 25c.

Conqueror. Very large, pure white. Early flowering.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.



DAHLIA, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids

Surround Your Victory Garden With



DELPHINIUM, Pacific Giants

DELPHINIUMS—P. Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 ft.; for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Remove the flower before the seed pods form and they will flower later in the season. The Butterfly Delphiniums are forms of Delphinium Chinese, height 2-3 ft.

Chinensis. 2-3 ft. Pure blue in branching dwarf spikes. Very graceful for cutting.

Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.

Belladonna. 2 ft. June-July. Flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue.

Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.

Bellamosum. 3 ft. This is a dark form of the light blue Belladonna with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.

Pkt., 10c.

Blackmore and Langdon Strain. All the clear shades of blue with many opaline variations, with bees of contrasting colors.

Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., \$2.00.

Pacific Giants. Flowers 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 in.

Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., \$1.00.

DIDISCUS COERULEUS (Blue Lace Flower)—A.

Coeruleus. 3 ft. Charming blue annual, with dainty blue flowers which resemble Queen Anne's Lace of our roadsides. Excellent for bedding and desirable cut flower.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Garden Pinks)—AP. Brilliantly colored flowers for beds, borders, rockeries, edgings and cutting. The dwarf plants are free blooming, and produce flowers of different forms, 2 to 3 in. across. Easy culture; succeeds in all soils.

Plumarius (Grass Pinks, Garden Pinks).

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed.

Rock Garden Pinks. Deltoides (Maiden's Pink, 8 in.).

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—B. These produce spires of blossoms 3 to 5 ft. high. Stately old garden favorites for garden shrubbery, borders and naturalizing in suitable places.

Canariensis. Canary yellow.

Gloxiniiflora. Flowers shaped and spotted like a gloxinia. 2-4 ft. June-July.

Yellow.

Purple.

Rose.

Seeds, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



EUPHORBIA, Variegata

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)—C. A rapid-growing annual climber, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods.

Tall Darkness. Purple foliage and pods.

Tall Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

EUPHORBIA—A. Strong growing annuals, for beds of tall plants or mixed borders, the flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage exceedingly ornamental.

Heterophylla (Mexican Fire Plant). Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettia. About midsummer the center top leaves of each branch turn orange-scarlet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Variegata (Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge). 2 ft. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its foliage edged white and green.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—A.

The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. The California Poppy makes an interesting plant for the foreground of the border, bringing a touch of gold and gray from the West.

California Spreading Varieties.

Alba, white.

Aurantiaca, orange.

Carmine King, deep carmine.

Chrome Queen, amber yellow.

Golden West, yellow orange center.

Rosy Queen, rosy pink.

Brilliant Mixed, all bright colors.

Mixed, white, yellow and orange shades.

Double or Semi-double Varieties.

Choice Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Ramona Strain. A new compact and erect strain with flowers beautifully frilled and incurved.

Ramona Hybrids, Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 75c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis).

FOUR O'CLOCK (See Marvel of Peru).

FOXGLOVE (See Digitalis).

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—P and A.

One of the most profuse bloomers of the flower garden, the color of the gaillardia may be termed "sunset" because the flowers run to reds and orange, rose tinted at the base of the petals. The flower heads are terminal and on long stems. The foliage is a good gray-green and fairly abundant.

Single Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

Indian Chief. Copper bronze.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

Lorenziana Double Perfection Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

Grandiflora Mixed. Composite flowers, variegated with shades of red and yellow.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 25c.

Goblin Dwarf Compact.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Ramona Strain

Lovely Flowers - They Build Morale

GERANIUM (Pelargonium).

Zonale, Mixed. Valuable pot plants to bloom during the winter yet equally fine for summer display in beds or borders.

Pkt., 10c.

GEUM—P. Geums belong to the Rose family. The species described are showy, free-flowering kinds producing a wealth of attractive flowers which are much prized for cutting. They are of a tufted habit of growth with pinnate leaves. Excellent for border culture. To avoid wilting after cutting put stems in warm water.

Lady Stratheden (Golden Ball). Flowers loosely double; a delightful shade of golden yellow.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.00.

Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 ft. The double orange-scarlet flowers are very large and full. June-September.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.00.

Hybrid Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 70c.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A. A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads.

Globosa Alba.

Purple.

Globosa Pink.

Mixed, all colors.

Each of the above, per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

GOURDS (Small Sorts)—A. The flowers are often beautiful and the fruit ornamental and sometimes useful. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs, bowls and bird houses.

Giant Bottle.

Calabash.

Longissima.

Hercules Club.

Dipper.

Large Mixed.

Ornamental Mixed.

Small Spoon.

Small Pear.

Small Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

GYPSOPHILA—A. Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath). This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Elegans Grandiflora Carminea, deep rose.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

GYPSOPHILIA—P. Graceful border and rock plants with small flowers on light stems. Greatly prized for cutting. Do not disturb after once established.

Paniculata, Single Alba. White.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.



HUNNEMANIA, Sunlite

HELIOTROPE—A. Universal favorites on account of their delightful fragrance and duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants or as pot plants in the house. Seed sown in the spring makes fine outdoor plants as easily grown as verbenas.

Mammoth Mixed. Large flowers ranging from dark blue to lilac.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—A.

Giant Mixed. Showy shrub-like plants bearing profusely white, pink and red flowers of enormous size during August and September. Easy to grow. For moist or dry places. 5 to 6 ft.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS (Sweet Rocket—Evening Scented Stock)—P. Belongs to the Wallflower family. Deliciously sweet-scented flowers for garden or cutting. 2-3 ft. June-August. Sow in spring in boxes and transplant in April or May—or sow in open ground in April for later bloom.

Purple and White.

Mixed seeds, per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCKS—P. One of the best hardy flowers. Makes a charming background for a garden. August-September.

Double Triumph Mixed. Beautifully fringed rosette flowers in many new shades and bi-color combinations.

Chater's Double.

Crimson.

Newport Pink.

Finest Mixed.

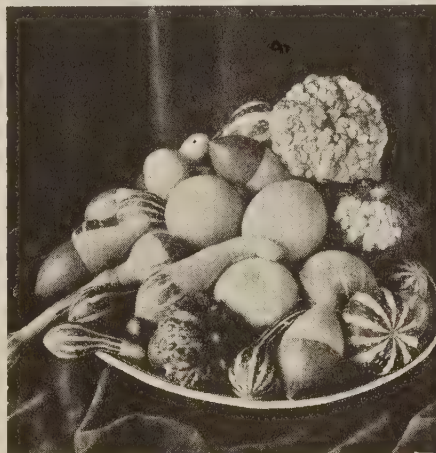
Single Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIFOLIA—AP. (Bush Eschscholtzia or Santa Barbara Poppy).

Sunlite. 1½ ft. Another golden yellow poppy, pleasing both in the border and as a cut flower. The plants grow into shrubby bushes, producing their large cup shaped flowers 3 in. across on stems 12 in. long. The clear yellow petals are broad and crinkled.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



MIXED GOURDS

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower)—P. Hardy perennial sunflowers flourishing splendidly in any garden, city or country. They are a beautiful race of sturdy, showy plants, invaluable for cutting, as they last so long in water.

Perennial Varieties, Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

HELIANTHUS ANNUS (Sunflower)—A.

Nanus. Extra dwarf. Chrysanthemum Flowered Select, double golden yellow lacinated petals, 8 ft.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM (Strawflower)—A.

Canary Yellow.

Golden Ball.

Silver Ball.

Fireball or Scarlet.

Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

D. & B. Special Mixture. This mixture of Helichrysum is an improved large-flowered strain containing many new and exquisite shades.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw

For Red, White and Blue, Plant Ipomea--

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft)—P. Dwarf evergreen plants, 6 to 10 in. Covered with blooms in spring and early summer. Excellent for rockeries or borders where bright dwarf masses are wanted.

Sempervirens. Flowers form a sheet of whiteness.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

IPOMEA (Morning Glory)—A.

Scarlett O'Hara. An entirely new color in this popular garden flower, rich, dark wine or deep rose crimson, flowers about 4 in. in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines, which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown and are very showy for covering a fence or trellis.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c.

Clarke's Earliest Heavenly Blue. Sky blue, shading golden yellow throat, extremely early.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 80c.



IPOMEA

Heavenly Blue Improved. Deep sky blue, light at center, early flowering.

Noctiflora White Moonflower. Night blooming, black seeded.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Imperial Japanese Selected.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Ipomea Quamoclit (Cyprisine). Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Cardinal Climber.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

KOCHIA—A.

Childsii. 2½ ft. It resembles a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are close and compact and of a pleasing light green. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background and may be clipped to form a perfect hedge, an excellent substitute for boxwood to edge beds. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood-red. Flowers small and numerous, but not conspicuous.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c.



LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial White King

LARKSPURS of Exquisite Coloring—A.

Larkspurs are one of the important families of annuals that have been greatly improved by modern breeding methods. Perfectly hardy, they flower quickly from seed early in the open, and if the faded blossoms are kept cut will give a long season of bloom. The new pinks are especially fine and with dark blue varieties furnish a vivid color contrast.

Improved Giant Imperial Flowered. The plants grow in one big spike, broad at the base and tapering to a point at the top, resembling the best of the English type of perennial delphinium.

Blue Bell, azure blue.

Blue Spire, very deep violet blue.

Carmine King.

Coral King, coral pink.

Daintiness, delicate lavender.

Dazzler, rich scarlet.

Exquisite, pink.

Lilac Spire.

White King, glistening white.

Finest Mixed, from separate colors.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 80c.



KOCHIA, Childsii

Dwarf Emperor.

Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

LANTANA.

Hybrida Mixed.

Dwarf Hybrids Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Hardy Sweet Pea)

—P. Very decorative climbing vines of the pea family for growing on fences, trellis, etc., and for cutting.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

LAVANDULA—P. Delightfully fragrant flowers, much used when dry on account of their sweet odor.

Vera (True Lavender). 2 ft. June-August. Blue.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

LINUM—A.

Grandiflorum Coeruleum (Blue Flax). 1½ to 2 ft. Dainty flowers of pale blue.

Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Crimson Flax). 2 ft. Brilliantly colored summer annuals, glowing crimson-rose. May be had in bloom from May to October by successive sowings.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



LINARIA, Hybrida Excelsior, Mixed

LINARIA (Toad Flax)—P. Showy free-flowing plants of a trailing habit. Good for borders, window boxes or rockeries.

Dalmatica Macedonia. This can be described as a perennial, hardy snapdragon. The flowers are as large as the ordinary large-flowering snapdragon, bright yellow with orange lip.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

LINARIA—A. This is a hardy annual with small dainty flowers resembling miniature antirrhinums and in addition each flower has a long columbine-like spur. It makes a nice cut flower and the clumps form an interesting feature of the annual border. Blooms in about eight weeks from seed.

Maroccana Hybrida Excelsior, Mixed.

Colors range through crimson and gold, pink, mauve, dark blue and chamois and rose, with many lighter art shades.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Scarlett O'Hara, Pearly Gates, Heavenly Blue

LOBELIA—A.

Dwarf Varieties. The compact class form bushy plants fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. Highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and garden decoration as well as for pot culture.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Blue Gown. Clear, deep blue, without eye, fine compact habit.

Pkt., 10c.

Cambridge Beauty. Large light blue flowers, green foliage. May be used as a border plant or to decorate a hanging basket. A charming variety.

Pkt., 10c.

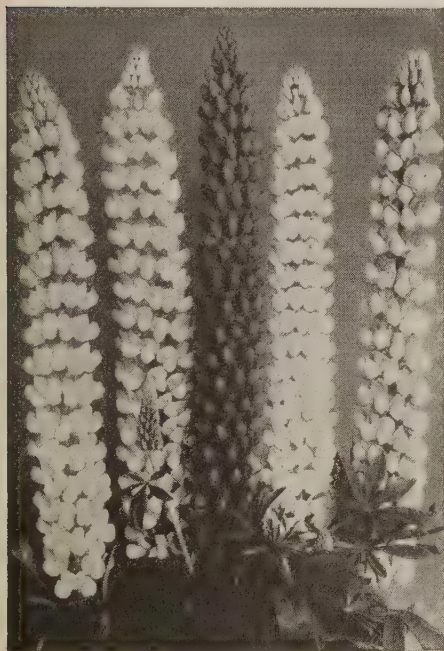
Crystal Palace Compacta. 4 in. Deepest blue, dark foliage.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

LUNARIA—B.

Annua (Biennis) (Honesty or St. Peter's Penny). Flowers purple, followed by silvery seed pods, prized for winter decoration. Annual but readily self-sows.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



LUPINUS, Russell Hybrids

LUPINUS—P.

Russell Hybrids. A most remarkable new strain of hardy lupines from Great Britain. Thousands of gardeners by this time have had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with this superb English strain of hardy lupine. The enthusiastic claims made by the originator were rather conservative but after all words are rather poor substitutes to describe the true beauty of any flower. Most gardeners were particularly fascinated by the magnificent color range which includes deep yellow, orange, red, and many bi-color combinations.

Pkt., 20c.

Polyphyllus Mixed.

Pkt., 25c.

LUPINUS—A.

Hartwegi Mixed.

Pkt., 25c.



MARIGOLD, Sunset Giants

MARIGOLDS—A. From midsummer to fall when many other plants are past their prime, marigolds afford a wealth of color that is invaluable. The tall African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on long stems; the French flowers are smaller, but the colors and markings are interesting, some of the varieties being striped and spotted. The marigold dwarf Signata Pumila is one of the best edging plants; also Gamolepis Tagetes.

Gigantea Sunset Giants, Mixed. A remarkable new sweet scented, robust growing, extremely large flowered type, ideal for show purposes and garden decoration.

Chrysanthemum Flowered. Hybrids, many new and distinct flower types. 2 to 4 in. flowers, orange and yellow shades.

Early Dixie Sunshine. Sunrise, dazzling golden yellow, 100% double.



MARIGOLD, Dixie Sunshine

African Tall Double. Fistulosa Lemon, Fistulosa Orange, Fistulosa Mixed.

African Dwarf Double. Queen Mixed.

Collarette, Crown of Gold. Orange 2½ in. flowers crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage. Yellow Supreme. Creamy yellow, carnation flowered.

Guinea Gold. Re-selected strain, orange loosely ruffled flowers.

Harmony Type French. A selection of new strains and varieties in the popular harmony, crested center type of French marigold. Dwarf Double Harmony. Compact early, golden yellow, bordered maroon red.

French. Tall Double. Royal Scot. Gold striped maroon. Finest Mixed. Dwarf Double. Finest Mixed. Tall Single. Josephine, brown. Dwarf Single. Legion of Honor. (Little Brownie.)

Tagetes Signata Pumila. Little Giant, very deep orange, free flowering. 6 in.

All Marigolds, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., 75c.



MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'Clocks)—A.

Mixed, all sorts and colors.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

MATRICARIA—P.

Capensis Fl. Pl. (Feverfew). 3 ft. Neat, small, double white flowers, well adapted for borders, beds and cutting. They are perennial, but may be treated as annuals.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

Eximia, Golden Ball. 1 ft. Of compact habit, suitable for edging, with very striking double yellow flowers.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

NASTURTIIUMS *Are Always Popular*



NASTURTIIUMS, Glorious Gleam Hybrids

MIMOSA—A.

Pudica (Sensitive Plant). 1 ft. Curious and interesting, pinkish white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken.

Pkt., 10c.

MOONFLOWERS (See Ipomea)—C.

MOMORDICA (Annual Climber).

Balsamina (Balsam Apple). Scarlet fruit.
Charantia (Balsam Pear). Orange fruit.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

MORNING GLORY (See Ipomea).

Convolvus, Dwarf Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—A. They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with pansies and daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Respond to good treatment and flourish in shady, moist situations. The national flower of Belgium.

Alpestris Blue. Trailing habit.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Alba. White.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Rosea. Pink.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c.



MYOSOTIS, Alba

NASTURTIIUM—A. Always one of the most widely planted annual flowers in American gardens, the nasturtium is gaining new importance from the improvements made by plant breeding.

Semi-Double Sweet Scented Gleam.

Golden Gleam.

Glorious Gleam.

Hybrids Mixed.

Fire Gleam.

Dwarf Semi-Double Sweet Scented.

Gem Mixture.

Dwarf Single (Indian Cress).

Finest Mixed.

Trailing and Tall Varieties.

Best Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

NEMESIA—A. This is one of the dwarf annuals which make pleasing masses of low growth for foreground beds, and edging. The orchid-like flowers, which are often three-quarters of an inch across, are varied in color, ranging from rose, yellow-orange and blue. It dislikes hot, dry weather and should have an early start in greenhouse or hotbed so it can flower before midsummer.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c.



NICOTIANA, Affinis

NEMOPHILA (Baby Eyes)—A. Hardest of annuals, and the easiest culture. Makes a very effective front row to a bed or border, and should be sown out-of-doors in spring, in patches, where they are to flower.

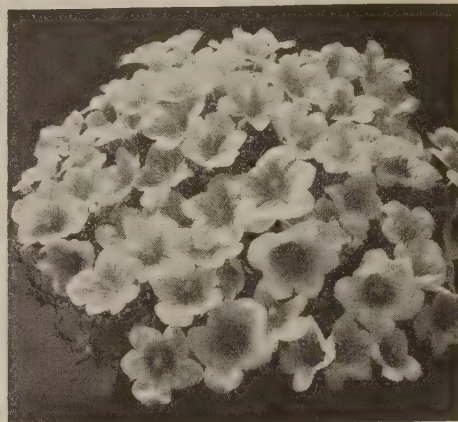
Insignis Blue. A popular plant for pots or borders.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA (Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

—A. One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most fragrant. The blossoms are not unlike a petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. They open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume. 2 ft.

Affinis. One of the most delightfully fragrant flowers. A bed planted near the house will perfume the evening air. A showy and profuse bloomer, giving a continuous display of waxy white flowers right through the sum-



NIEREMBERGIA, Hippomanica

mer and autumn. The plants are of branching, bushy habit, carrying their flowers in clusters.

White.

Sanderæ (Not Fragrant).

Crimson King, dark velvety crimson red.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

NEPETA—P.

Mussini, violet.

Catatria, blue.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

NIEREMBERGIA (Blue Cup Flower)—A.

Hippomanica. Plants form a dense mat, 4 to 6 in. high and about 1 ft. across, thickly covered with beautiful lavender-blue, cup-shaped flowers with small, clear yellow eye. Flowers grow 1 to 1¼ in. across and are borne most profusely through the summer and autumn months. Wonderful for borders, edgings and rock garden; effective in pots or baskets.

Pkt., 25c.



PENTSTEMON

PETUNIAS for Edging or Mass Planting



PANSIES, Oregon Giants

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist)—A. One of the prettiest old-fashioned annuals with attractive double flowers, nestled among the fine, feathery foliage. Nice for cutting. Blooms profusely over a long period and, even after the flowers are gone, the curious horned seed pods are quite ornamental. 1¼ ft.

Damascena, Double Mixed. White and various shades of blue, well blended. Make good cut flowers.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c; ½ oz., 25c.

PANSIES (Hearts Ease)—A. This popular annual is so well known that it needs little description. Pansies are easily grown and bloom profusely for many months. Sow the seed indoors early in March or outdoors as early as the ground can be prepared. If sown during August, the plants will begin blooming very early the following spring.

Large Flowering, Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 25c.

Oregon Giants, very fine mixtures of giant types.

Pkt., 25c.



PHYSALIS, Francheti

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue)—P. They are very showy, growing 2 feet to 4 feet high, are rather bushy and have very long, slender spikes which bear many trumpet-shaped flowers with hairy throats from whence the name "Beard Tongue" comes.

Large Flowering Newest Hybrids. Splendid assortment of colors.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.50.

PETUNIAS—A. Petunias are among the most satisfactory annuals for garden display. They succeed in ordinary, well-drained garden loam such as will grow a good crop of vegetables, and in a location where they receive plenty of sunlight. Some types are especially suited for bedding and pot culture, others are ideal for edgings and mass plantings, while others are unexcelled for porch and window boxes; all are excellent for cutting. The freedom with which the charming blooms are produced throughout the growing season is truly amazing.

Hybrida.

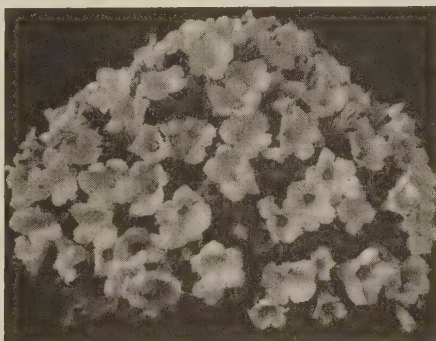
Flaming Velvet, velvety blood red.

Rose King, rich rose, white throat.

Violaacea, deep violet.

Grandiflora Nana Compacta.

Velvet Ball, velvety blood-red, compact, dwarf, free flowering.



PETUNIA, Pink Gem

Miniature Nana Compacta. Neat, compact plants about 6 in. high and 8 in. in diameter, fully covered with a mass of 2 in. flowers.

Pink Gem, deep pink.

Hybrida Nana Erecta.

Rosy Morn, rose.

Silver Blue, heavenly blue.

Striped and Blotched.

Violaacea, deep violet.

Mixed.

Balcony Varieties.

Blue.

Rose.

Mixed.

Grandiflora Single Fringed.

Fimbriata Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c.

PHACELIA—A.

Campanularia. 8 in. Produces terminal racemes of gentian-blue flowers with conspicuous white anthers; effective for edgings, etc., and a charming pot plant. One of the earliest annuals and blooms a long time.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.



POPPIES, Double Shirley

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant)—P.

Francheti. An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high. Bears a profusion of bright, orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits which can be cut and dried, in which shape they are used extensively for floral decorations during the winter.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell Flower) (Balloon Flower)—P. They flower from June to September.

Grandiflorum. 1-2 ft. Large, handsome, deep blue flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

POPPIES OF PASTEL TONES—A. Sow them early—since they defy frost—and where they are to bloom, as they dislike transplanting. They flower in a few weeks from seed. Successive sowings should be made to provide continuous flowering.

Single Annual Poppies.

California Poppy—See Eschscholtzia.

Flanders Poppy. 30 in. Vivid scarlet-red. This flower has in the minds of men been associated for over two hundred years with the battlefields of Flanders. Sow with Centaurea Cyanus Double Blue.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Double Shirley.

Cerise Rose.

Pink Shades.

Sweet Briar.

Finest Mixed.

Single Shirley.

American Legion, scarlet.

Picotee, white edged scarlet.

Wild Rose Pink.

White.

Finest Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c.

Hybrida Splendens (Similar to Oriental).

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

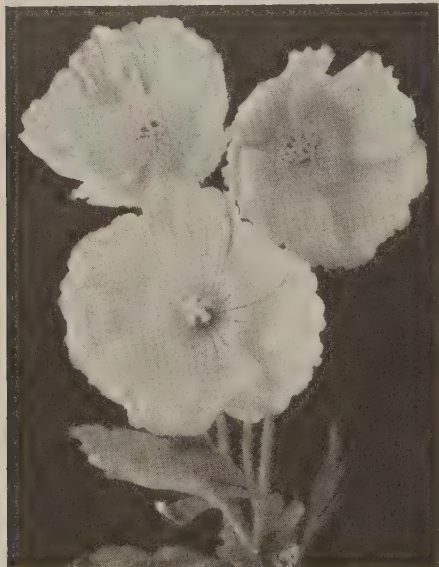
Plant **SALVIA** for a Blaze of Color

POPPIES—P.

Alpine Mixed. 6 in. A charming miniature poppy with brilliant colored flowers including white, pink, apricot, yellow or orange-scarlet, etc. Useful for rockwork.

Nudicale (Iceland Poppy).
Grendon Hybrids Mixed.
The Emperor, orange.
The Empress, salmon rose.
Amurense Yellow Wonder.

Oriental Poppy.
Oriental Scarlet.
Oriental Mixed.
Any of the above, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.



POPPIES, Nudicale

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A. Portulacas not only bear in the poorest soil without complaint, but during a dry season when everything else is looking sorry for itself these brave little fellows gaily nod their thousand bright metallic looking flowers and seem to enjoy the drought. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and very soon one of the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Sow between stepping stones.

Large Flowering Double.
Best Mixture.
Pkt., 25c.

Large Flowering Single.
Mixed.
Pkt., 10c.

POT MARIGOLD (See Calendula)—A.

RICINUS (Castor Bean)—A. Giant, strong growing plants, with ornamental foliage, well adapted for border backgrounds, temporary, screen planting or as center plants in groups of cannas, dahlias, etc. Moles are kept away by planting castor beans in the borders. Ricinus attract Japanese beetles. After devouring the leaves the insect dies.
Mixed. Many sorts.
Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c.



SALPIGLOSSIS, Emperor, Mixed

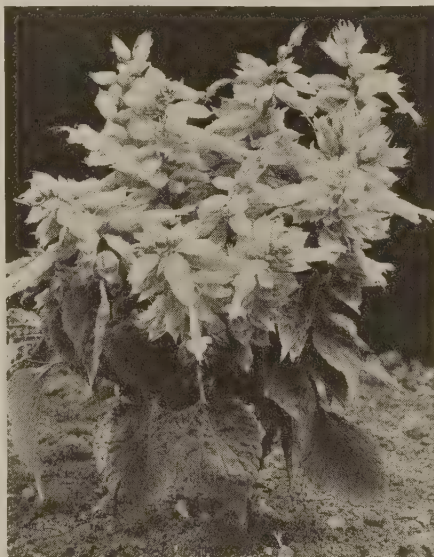
RUDBECKIA (Cone-Flower).

Newmani. Dark orange-yellow flowers with deep purple cone borne on stiff, wiry stems. Three feet high. Flowers from July to September.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone-Flower). Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown. Forms bushy plants 3 feet high and blooms from July to October.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—A. One of the easiest of annuals to grow, the salpiglossis is in appearance an aristocrat, which is prized in the gardens of the wealthy. It is rich in deep color tones rare in the floral world, which are set off by veins of gold, marking every petal. The rule for growing salpiglossis, is give it room and do not coddle. Sow in partial shade in fairly rich soil as early as possible, and do not crowd. Its blossoms, similar in shape to a petunia, on strong stems are borne profusely until frosts kill the plants.

Emperor Mixed. 2½ ft. Large improved strain, complete range of colors.
Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.



SALVIA, Splendens

SALVIA—A. The brilliant scarlet Salvia Splendens, so highly valued as a source of this vivid color in summer beds, borders, window boxes and flower pots.

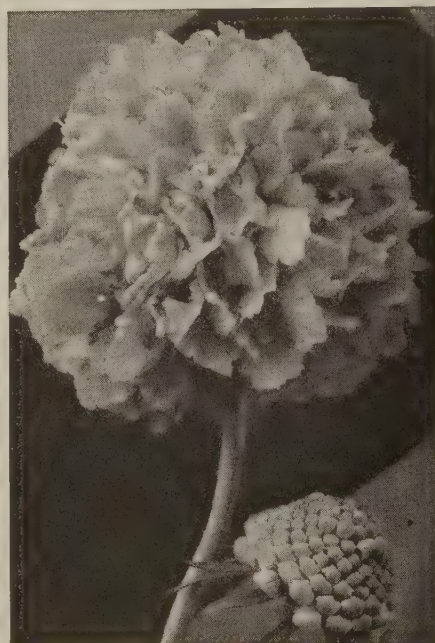
Splendens (Scarlet Sage).

Farinacea Blue Bedder, deep blue.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

SANVITALIA (Creeping Miniature Zinnia)—A.

Procumbens Fl. Pl. 6 in. Sanvitalia flowers are much like tiny zinnias, golden yellow with very dark purple centers, some single and others double. The plants are prostrate and creep over the soil instead of growing upward. They start blooming in June and continue until frost.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon

SAPONARIA—P.

Ocymoides Splendens. 6 in. A showy dwarf trailing plant, producing a sheet of vivid crimson flowers. June-August.
Pkt., 10c.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort)—A.

Vaccaria Rose. 2 ft. Light, graceful sprays of glistening pink flowers, somewhat like a "glorified" Gypsophila, produced in profusion.
Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

SCABIOSA (Pincushion)—P. To those persons who are familiar with the annual sorts of scabiosa, we need only say the perennials resemble the annuals except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center.

Caucasica Perfecta. 18, in. Light blue flowers prettily fringed on long stems.
Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

SWEET PEAS *Make Beautiful Bouquets*

SWEET SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)—A.

The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. Soft tones predominate. When given plenty of room and faded flowers are kept picked off, it will last through the whole summer. Owing to its sweetness the bees are very fond of it and its flavor also attracts all the most beautiful types of butterflies to the neighborhood. Sometimes called the Pincushion plant.

Imperial Giant.

Blue Moon.

Large Flowering Double.

Azure Fairy, blue.

Coral Pink.

Loveliness, salmon rose.

Shasta, white.

Finest Mixed.

Dwarf, 4 in. to 8 in.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SCARLET RUNNER—A.

Emperor. Bears edible beans, popular in the north. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. The dry beans are bright scarlet, blotched purple.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c.



SCHIZANTHUS, Mixed

SCHIZANTHUS—A. This is one of the daintiest of annuals. The seed germinates readily and in a few weeks the plant is a mass of small but bright flowers in a bewildering range of colors, all blotched and marked in contrasting shades. The foliage is delicate and fern-like. It may be sown in spring for garden decoration or may be seeded in fall in pots in the conservatory or house for spring blooming.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 45c.

SHASTA DAISY (See Chrysanthemum)—P.

SNAPDRAGON (See Antirrhinum)—A.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN (See Euphorbia)—A.

SOLANUM—A.

(Love Apple) (Jerusalem Cherry Tree).

Pkt., 10c.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)—P. They are stemless, the leaves springing direct from the root stock and the flower stems are more or less twiggy, bearing their small flowers in much-branched panicles. The flowers are useful for drying for winter.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.



STOCKS, Giant Perfection

STOCKS—A. All the desirable qualities exhibited by the magnificent stocks displayed nowadays in florists' windows, are present in well grown plants in garden beds and borders. Sturdy flower spikes covered with rosette blossoms in soft colors of an exceptional tone range, rise above the attractive dull or glossy foliage to a height varying in the different classes. Stocks require a rich soil of a sandy, well manured loam, mixed with compost, well rotted sod and plenty of well decayed manure. Only about 60 per cent of the flowers will come double, the rest are single.

Giant Perfection "Cut and Come Again"

Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.

D. & B. Special Mixture of Stocks. Contains all the varieties listed and many others not catalogued.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

STOCK—A.

Virginian. 6 in. Sown early these pretty annuals are gay in the period between the spring and summer flowers, their fresh, bright colors in edgings and beds producing a charming effect.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.



SWEET WILLIAM, Single

STOKESIA (Stokes' Aster)—P. Very handsome perennials with flowers that appear to be between a single aster and a cornflower.

Cyanea. 18 in. July-October. Flowers rich blue, very distinct.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

STRAWFLOWER (See Helichrysum)—A.

SUMMER CYPRUS (See Kochia)—A.

SUNFLOWER (See Helianthus)—A.

SWEET PEAS, Summer Flowering Spencer.

Chines Blue.

Highlander, lavender.

Ruffled White.

Crimson King.

Pinkie.

The Admiral, dark violet blue.

Unrivalled Mixture.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.



SWEET PEAS

SWEET SULTAN (See Centaurea).

SWEET WILLIAM—B. Sweet Williams look well in solid beds or masses and require a good, rich, well manured soil to grow them to perfection. Excellent border plants and fine for cut flowers. Plants grow 18 to 24 in. high.

Single.

Double.

Dwarf Mixed.

Double Mixed.

Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

TARGETES (See Marigold)—A.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)—P. The foliage is very finely divided like that of the maiden-hair fern or columbine and is useful in making bouquets. The flowers are borne in feathery clusters. Easy of cultivation.

Dipterocarpum. 4 to 5 ft. August-September. Very graceful plumes of rosy-purple flowers with conspicuous yellow anthers.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Try Some of These Flowers for Variety



TITHONIA, Speciosa

THUNBERGIA—C.

Alata, Mixed (Black-Eyed Susan). 5 ft. A lovely trailing plant with large, showy flowers. It will trail over the ground, forming a dense mat of foliage and flowers. Colors range through all shades of yellow, orange, buff, to pure white, mostly with jet-black centers, or eyes, which are very effective.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Repens x Dwarf White Baby's Breath. Splendid in rockery.

TITHONIA—A.

Speciosa, Mexican Sunflower. A rare plant from Mexico. Throwing up from the root many stout, woody stems furnished with rather large foliage. The flowers are large and remind one of an immense single zinnia; color, dazzling orange-scarlet. It forms a large shrubby plant, flowers for a long period and is especially desirable for planting among shrubs or in the background of wide borders; will also bloom in winter in the house, if lifted before frost.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

TORENIA—A.

Fournieri. 10 in. Bushy, globular plants literally covered with the lovely, richly-colored snapdragon-like flowers of a delightful sky-blue. With a touch of gold on the lip. They are excellent for beds, pots or hanging baskets.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE (Canary Bird Vine)—A. A beautiful, rapid growing annual climber with charming canary yellow blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

TUNICA—P.

Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

VALERIANA (Valerian) (Garden Heliotrope)

—P. Showy, hardy border plants producing large corymbs of red or white flowers. Fine for bouquets. 2 ft.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c.

VENIDIUM (New African Daisy).

Calendulaceum. Showy yellow daisy.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

VERBENAS—A. This is a new strain of grandiflora verbenas; the plants are compact growers, bearing immense trusses, the individual florets measuring an inch and over in diameter.

Mammoth.

Pink and Rose Shades.

Purple Mantle.

Choice Mixed.

Hybrida Grandiflora.

Finest Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.



VIOLA CORNUTA, Mixed

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies). Smaller flowered than pansies and more persistent; larger and bloom longer than violets. Easily grown, dependable and full of bloom all through the summer until hard frost. Lovely in beds, rockeries and edgings. Do well in ordinary garden soil. Bloom first year. 6 in.

Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.

WALLFLOWER (English)—AP. Wallflowers should be better known because of their adaptability for pot culture and outdoor bedding and the peculiar sweet fragrance of their flowers. The oriental coloring of the flowers in rich reds and yellow is very effective. They are easily grown and last long as cut flowers. In the northern states, should be wintered in cold frames.

Early Forcing Annual.

Single Finest Mixed.

Double Early Wonder.

Perennial.

Double Mixed.

Single Mixed.

Any of the above, pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

WALLFLOWER (Siberian). (See Chieranthus.)



VALERIANA, Mixed

THE BEST ANNUALS FOR CUT FLOWERS

Arctosis	Larkspur
Asters	Marigold
Calliopsis	Mignonette
Candytuft	Nigella
Centaurea	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Snapdragons
Cynoglossum	Scabiosa
Gladiolus	Strawflowers
Gypsophila	Sweet Peas
	Zinnias

FLORALIFE, the material that helps cut flowers last longer. Easy to use and very effective. **Pkg., 10c.**



VERBENA, Mammoth Flowering

SPECIAL COLLECTION

Twelve packages of Choice Annual Flower Seed, selected by our horticulturist according to variety and color for an ideal garden, for \$1.00, postpaid

ZINNIAS - *The Best the World Affords*



ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered

D. & B. SUPER CROWN O'GOLD. A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type, with large well formed flowers, in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

Pastel Tints Mixed.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

D. & B. GOLD MEDAL DAHLIA FLOWERED. The dahlia flowered strain is of medium height, 2½-3 feet, very robust, bearing many strong stems of the fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type of dahlia.

Canary Bird, rich canary yellow.

Crimson Monarch, deep crimson, flowers large.

Dream, deep rosy lavender.

Eldorado, salmon apricot.

Exquisite, light rose, deep rose center.

Golden State, yellow-orange in bud, orange.

Luminosa, bright deep pink.

Polar Bear, large creamy white.

Purple Prince, deep purple.

Scarlet Flame, bright scarlet.

Gold Medal Finest Mixed, grown as separate colors.

D. & B. CALIFORNIA GIANT or MAMMOTH. These plants are taller than the dahlia flowered type, 3-4 feet, with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower. The flowers are very large and flat, giving a graceful effect.

Crimson Queen, rich crimson.

Daffodil Improved, canary yellow.

Enchantress, light rose, deep rose center.

Lavender Queen, deep rosy lavender.

Orange King, cadmium or orange scarlet.

Purity, white, best white in zinnias.

Salmon Queen, salmon rose.

Scarlet Queen, glowing deep scarlet.

Violet Queen, deep purple.

Finest Mixed, from named varieties.

D. & B. DOUBLE GIANTS. (Improved Grandiflora Robusta.)

Isabellina, creamy buttercup.

Purple.

Special Mixture, pink and rose shades.

Finest Mixed.

HARMONY TYPE. (Scabious Flowered).

Sunburst, bright canary yellow.

Finest Mixed, bright shades.

GAILLARDIA FLOWERED (Navajo).

Finest Mixed, bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting.

PUMILA PICOTEE DELIGHT.

Finest Mixed, including a selection of florist shades.

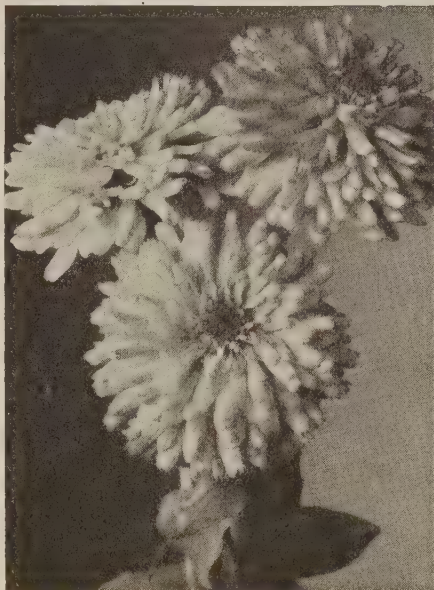
ELEGANS PUMILA DWARF DOUBLE. (Cut and Come Again.)

Spun Gold, butter yellow.

Finest Mixed.

EARLY WONDER.

Finest Mixed.



ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold

D. & B. QUILLED or CACTUS FLOWERED. Victory Choice Mixed.

FANTASY.

Star Dust, golden yellow.

White Light, pure white.

Finest Mixed, a bright colorful mixture of shaggy petaled medium sized double flowers, excellent for cutting.

HAAGEAN DOUBLE (Mexican Hybrids).

These small-flowered, charming zinnias are excellent for bedding and make fine bouquets for small vases. The mixture contains many attractive colors.

Finest Mixed.

SOUTH HILL.

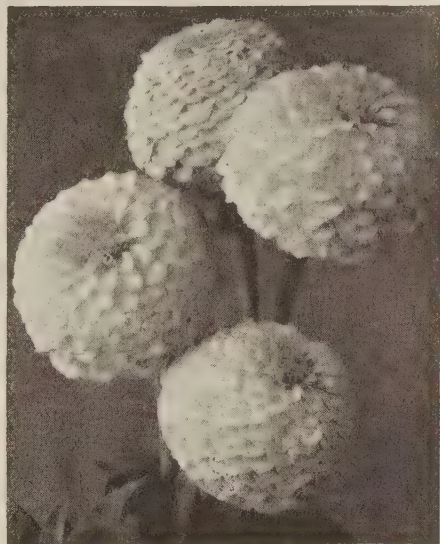
Orange, dwarf, compact, early flowering, single, orange, light yellow stripe, dark center.

SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS. A low border plant sometimes called creeping miniature zinnia.

Double.

LILLIPUT TOM THUMB. Plant 4-6 inches, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput type. Colors range through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastels. Excellent for pot or border use.

Finest Mixed.



ZINNIA, Lilliput Pastel Mixture

D. & B. IMPROVED LILLIPUT or POMPON.

The Lilliputs are among the most popular zinnias for cutting. The flowers are small, compact, and symmetrical, are strong stemmed, 1½-2-foot plants.

Canary Gem, canary yellow.

Lilac Gem.

Pink Gem, deep pink.

Purple Gem.

Rosebud, rose pink.

Salmon Gem, salmon rose.

Scarlet Gem.

Valencia, burnt orange.

White Gem.

Pastel Mixture, delicate pastel shades.

Finest Mixed, from named varieties.

CUPID.

Finest Mixed.

GRACILLIMA (Red Riding Hood).

Deep Scarlet, miniature red flowers, 1-2 ft., free flowering.

ALL VARIETIES OF ZINNIAS LISTED ON THIS PAGE EXCEPTING CROWN OF GOLD: Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 75c.
CROWN OF GOLD: Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.



ZINNIA, California Giant

Outstanding Novelties in Recent Years

We have tested in our garden most all the New Novelties that have been advertised in recent years and have found by actual test about four unusual flowers that were outstanding and could be recommended to the average gardener with a true feeling that they would get all or more than expected in a novelty.

FIRST—THE CROWN OF GOLD ZINNIA. in pastel shades. This zinnia is of the California Giant type and its improvement can be appreciated by any novice. The delicate tints of the overlapping petals of many shades make a beautiful sight that you will never forget. **Seeds, 10c pkg.**

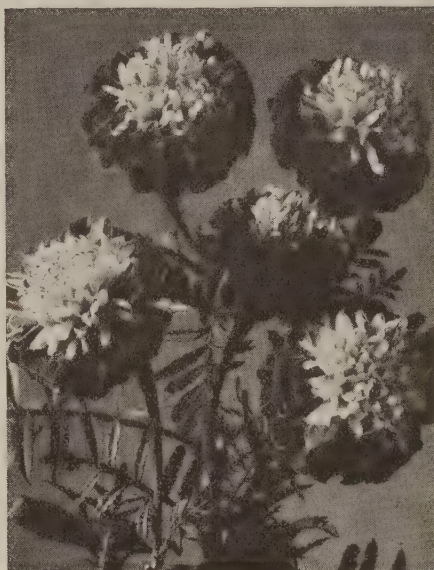


ZINNIA, Crown of Gold

SECOND—MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA POT O'GOLD is one of those extraordinary plants which combine three outstanding characteristics, showiness, fragrance, and exceptional size. The plants are dwarf and compact, growing 12 to 15 inches in height, well branched, very neat, and bearing a dozen or more of its large blooms at once. The flowers are loosely formed, very full centered, with broad, heavy petals gracefully overlapping, and is of a most penetrating shade of bright deep golden orange. Good for bedding as well as cutting. **Seeds, 10c pkg.**



MARIGOLD, Pot O'Gold



MARIGOLD, Harmony

We also carry a majority of the 1941 novelties, most of which we tried out in our garden last year (seeds being furnished in advance by the growers), such as: The Blue Moon Scabiosa, Dazzling Larkspur, many of the new Marigolds, Petunias, Calendulas, and Miniature Zinnias. They were very lovely; however, they did not show such marked improvement over the older varieties as did the ones described above.

If you desire any further information, your inquiry will be appreciated.

THIRD—MARIGOLD HARMONY. This is an unusual French Marigold, dwarf, covered with mahogany and yellow flowers from early summer until frost. The most interesting thing about this variety is the great number of flowers and long blooming period.

Seeds, 10c pkg.

FOURTH—SCARLETT O'HARA MORNING GLORY. We think this is the most unusual morning glory ever introduced. It is covered with red flowers all summer, and when the sky is overcast, will remain open all day. Requires poor soil. **Seeds, 10c pkg.**



MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara

PANSY PLANTS

In Season

LARGE SIZE BLOOMING PLANTS

(Potted) of the Giant varieties from March 1 to the last of May.

Per dozen.....\$1.25 Cannot be mailed.

GIANT SEEDLING PANSY PLANTS

From September through November.

25	\$.45 not postpaid
50 .....	.80 not postpaid
100	1.50 not postpaid

If by mail, add 10c for postage and packing.

We carry a complete line of annual and perennial plants from April to June. Call by and see our display in season.

GLADIOLUS *for a Rainbow of Color*

AMBERGLOW—Deep yellow.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

BETTY NUTHALL—Salmon pink with yellow throat markings.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

BIT O' HEAVEN—Tall orange.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

BLUE BEAUTY—Best of all medium blues.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

CAMELLIA—Blush white, red throat.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

CHARLES DICKENS—Violet-purple, very tall, graceful spikes.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

CARILLON—Clear pink, white throat.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

COMMANDER KOEHL—Deep red, many florets open at one time. Dark but not dull.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

DEBONAIR—Good commercial pink.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

DR. BENNETT—Deep scarlet red, lip speckled ruby. A fiery red.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

GATE OF HEAVEN—Ruffled deep yellow.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

ISOLA BELLA—Light lilac or mauve.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

KING LEAR—Huge ruffled purple.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

BLUE MOON—A clear lavender with strong stems. The flowers face slightly upward and are fine for cutting.
Each, 50c.

EMMA WALKER—Yellow shaded with old rose. Artistic and unique petal formation.
Each, 50c.

HUNT'S VELVET WONDER—A huge flower that will appeal to those who want size. Color is rosy-magenta which blends into a true purple. Strong, heavy stems.
Each, 50c.

LOIS WALSHER—Variable pansy-purple with white tips. An outstanding flower that makes an immediate appeal with all who see it. Its keeping qualities make it excellent for cut flower use.
Each, 50c.

MAN O' WAR—Rich dark carmine. Fine flowering habit and beautiful in the garden. Petals pointed, and bush stalwart.
Each, 50c.

MILTON J. CROSS—Beautiful apricot-peach with a bright golden face. A consistent prize winner and a strong grower.
Each, 50c.

MRS. GEORGE LE BOUTELLIER—Rich velvety carmine blooms, giant in size and outstanding in every way. Healthy, vigorous grower and winner of many prizes.
Each, 50c.



PICARDY

MAID OF ORLEANS—Reliable white.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

MOORISH KING—Finest mahogany red.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

PELEGRINA—Deep blue violet.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

PICARDY—A true light salmon color with immense blooms on long spikes. Stands up well in hot, dry weather.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

RED PHIPPS—Scarlet, many open.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Clear light rose pink.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

SAHARA—Odd shade of light tan. Good spikes.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$4.75.

VAGABOND PRINCE—Bronze red, orange blotch.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

YELLOW EMPEROR—Best deep yellow.
Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

MIXED GLADIOLI

A fine mixture of good varieties at a real low price. Plant at intervals of two weeks beginning in March, ending in June, for continuous flowering throughout the summer.

Per doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50.

D & B's Dahlias



CULTURE—Plant Dahlias only in fairly rich but exceptionally well drained soil so there will be no excess moisture accumulation to sour the tubers. Cover the tubers 6 inches and space them from 2 to 4 feet apart according to the type growth of the variety. Keep growing steadily with good garden fertilizer (high in potash). Force largest exhibition blooms with lots of water when buds form. Early plantings make best bedding effects. Plant very late for prize blooms to come in autumn. Cut tops at ground level, after frost, and mulch heavily to protect clumps from winter freezing.

QUEEN CITY—Soft cherry-red. A fine, strong grower. Satisfactory and popular.
Each, 50c.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Pure white with numerous pointed petals and a high, full center. The dense, dark green foliage makes a beautiful plant and sets off the lovely, white blossoms, enhancing their waxy appearance.
Each, 50c.

VIRGINIA RUTE—Rich oxblood red, shaded garnet. Blooms have high, full centers. Long, strong stems which need no support. One of the best varieties.
Each, 50c.

VIRGINIA SHIPLEY—A deep, lemon yellow with a golden hue different from other yellows. Bush is rugged with heavy foliage repellent to insects.
Each, 50c.

VOLCANO—An orange flame-red which holds its color in the sun. Foliage is heavy and leathery. A contestant in the "largest bloom class." Very satisfactory. Keeps well. Perfect stems.
Each, 50c.

"A Garden Full of Dahlias"

Six standard popular varieties representing the whole color range. Each root is individually labeled. \$1.00 per box, postpaid.

GRASSES for Lawn, Pasture and Hay



D. & B.'S VELVET GREEN LAWN GRASS MAKES BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

Write for prices on all grass seed.

TIMOTHY—This makes an excellent hay. Is very nutritious and is easily marketed, as there is always a good demand for first class timothy hay, but it is not recommended for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. It thrives best on heavy, moist soils, but does not do well on thin, light-dry land. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

HERD'S GRASS or RED TOP—This excellent pasture and hay grass does well on any soil, but thrives best on moist, heavy soils. It spreads and thickens from year to year, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Matures at the same time as timothy, with which it makes a good mixture. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making a quick, vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre in the spring or fall and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses.



ORCHARD GRASS

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This grass succeeds best on limestone soils, but does well on any good, stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. Used for lawns or pastures. Sow, either in the fall or spring. 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS—Good for hay and pastures, if sown on strong, moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

COLONIAL BENT—A very valuable grass for pasture and lawns and is particularly recommended for golf links, as it stands trampling perhaps as well or better than any other grass.

RED FESCUE—Used for lawns and golf course mixtures.

BERMUDA GRASS—A valuable grass for permanent sod, and especially recommended for dams and terraces, as it has long, tough roots and of a matty growth; prevents land washing; would not advise sowing on land which is to be planted in other crops, as it is very tenacious in habit and very hard to eradicate after it once gets a hold; for this reason is used extensively on golf links. It is very similar to our Virginia Wire Grass. Sow in March or April, August and September, about 10 pounds to the acre, in well prepared soil. Seeds are slow to germinate.

SUDAN GRASS—This is an annual grass and if seeded in May can be cut twice and with favorable seasons three times a year, but it can be seeded as late as July and will make one cutting. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, when drilled.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

For beautiful green winter lawns sow Domestic Rye Grass in late fall or early winter.

This type of grass grows well in most any soil throughout the winter, but is killed back by extreme summer heat. An early sowing of D. & B.'s Velvet Green Lawn Grass in February or March over this grass will establish a permanent lawn.

Prices on application.



THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This is a splendid little seeder at a very modest price.

Sows seeds evenly; also fertilizers, bone or ashes. Will pay for itself in a few hours. Made of tin and fits the body snugly.

Write for prices.

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898—Forty Seven Years of Service—1945.
When ordering, Always state name of seed

ALFALFA		SOYBEANS	
Swt., Bur, Hubam Clovers	Retail	Size	Retail
1 bu. each....\$.50		Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$.30
2 1/2 bu. each.... 1.00		5 bu. each.....	.55
		25 bu. each.....	2.50
		(One can)	
		30 bu. each.....	3.25
		(6-5 bu. cans)	
		BEANS —Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern	
		1 bu. each.....	\$.35
		PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS	
		Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$.30
		5 bu. each.....	.55
		25 bu. each.....	2.50
		(One can)	
		30 bu. each.....	3.25
		(6-5 bu. cans)	
		LUPINES (All Varieties)	
		100 lb. Size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea.	\$.50
		GARDEN SIZE —Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans	
		Enough for 8 lbs. seed —	Retail Price 10c each

ALFALFA and Clovers Are Profitable



GROW A FINE FIELD OF D. & B. ALFALFA THIS YEAR

As the market prices of all Clovers, Grass and Farm Seeds are constantly fluctuating, we are not quoting prices in this catalogue, but will enclose with each catalogue when mailed our price list giving current prices of these, and will always be glad to quote firm prices and send our current price list of all Farm Seeds at any time on request.

ALFALFA—Will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre per year, and it can be cut four, and with favorable weather conditions five, times a year, and it does not exhaust the soil; its long roots penetrate 15 to 20 feet in the ground, and it therefore successfully resists droughts and gets moisture from this depth during dry spells, whereas any other crop would be a failure. Although fall sowing is preferable, good results can be obtained from spring sowing, if sown in March or early April. It should be seeded on high and rather dry land, as it does not succeed as well on wet grounds. It should be seeded at the rate of about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre broadcast. The soil should be thoroughly prepared and plenty of lime applied, not less than 1,000 lbs. to the acre, and if your land has never had alfalfa grown on it before be sure to inoculate the seed with Stimulgerm, for without inoculation your success is exceedingly doubtful. Alfalfa is adapted to almost the entire South, and is said to have the highest feeding value of any other hay.

RED CLOVER—This is the common Red Clover so popular and well known everywhere—the farmer's friend and soil restorer, the bountiful feed plant. Can be sown in the spring from February 15th to April 1st; also from July 1st to October 10th, and will be ready for mowing the following spring. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

SAPLING CLOVER—Very much like the common Red Clover, but of heavier growth and about two weeks later in maturing. Especially recommended for thin soils. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER—This is probably the best variety to sow with other grasses for a good hay. On stiff, moist soil, makes a good pasture and a very valuable hay. Stands cold well, on either wet or dry soils. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Thrives in any soil or climate, and being of low, creeping growth, is especially valuable for pastures and lawns; also for bees, as it probably makes better and clearer honey than any other blossoms. Sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

SWEET CLOVER, or WHITE BOKHARA—This is a good clover to sow on poor or thin land as a soil improver and to prevent washing. It is very hardy and stands heat and drought remarkably well. It makes good grazing while young and also makes good quality hay if cut before it blooms, but if allowed to grow tall or blossom it gets hard and woody. We recommend this clover for poor soil. Sow about 15 pounds to the acre.

CRIMSON, or ANNUAL CLOVER—Makes excellent green forage, or if cut when in bloom will make good hay; especially valuable for improving the soil, making a quick, heavy and very valuable crop for soiling. May be sown to advantage in corn, cotton and tobacco at the last cultivation, and will afford a dense mat for plowing under in the spring. Crimson Clover fallowed under makes an excellent preparation for corn, as it keeps the soil in a mellow condition and helps to hold moisture. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre from July to November. Quotations on request.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA—This variety is considered superior to the ordinary Japan Clover, as it is better adapted to high altitudes. Starts earlier in the spring, grows more rapidly, has larger foliage and is ready to graze before the ordinary variety. It roots deeply, is highly drought resistant and thrives well on acid soils and thin land.

SERICEA LESPEDEZA—This new perennial Lespedeza will in time prove the South's foremost legume. It makes heavy yields on poor acid soil and is a great soil improver, besides resistant to droughts. Sericea Lespedeza offers an outstanding opportunity to progressive farmers to produce and sell the seed of this wonder plant that thrives on poor, sour soil and on which red clover and alfalfa are not profitable. While alfalfa requires fertile soil, lime and fertilizer in order to produce a good crop, Sericea Lespedeza is a much cheaper crop and promises to the southern farmer more certain results. **Write for prices on clover.**

SAND or HAIRY VETCH—A nutritious and valuable forage and soil-improving crop. Makes a large and quick growth. Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which holds the vetch well up off the ground. To get the best results sow 20 lbs. to the acre, together with 50 lbs. of either wheat, oats, rye or barley.

Write for current prices.

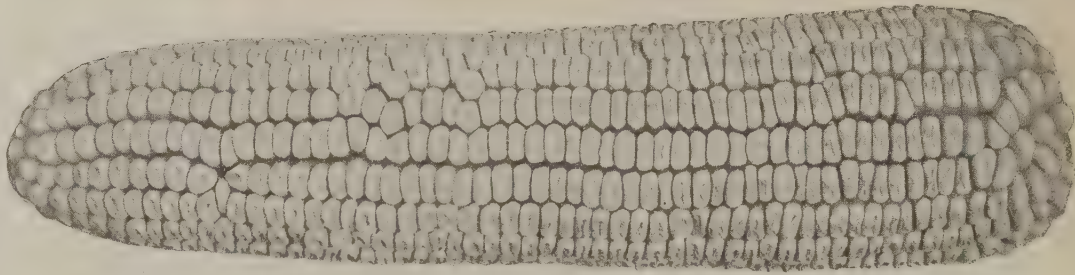


HAIRY VETCH

FIELD CORN *for Feed or Cash Crop*

Postage extra if mailed. 10 lbs. is nearly 6 quarts. Standard weight, 56 lbs. per bushel.

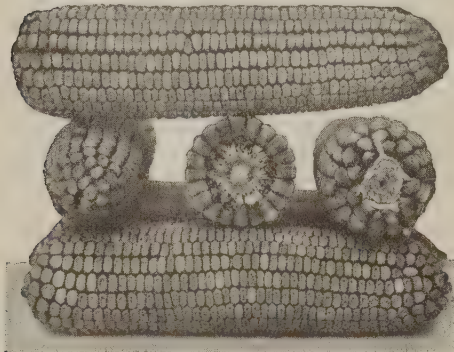
Owing to the great care exercised in growing, selecting, grading and shelling our corns and the superiority of our strains, we sell this in large quantities to many seedsmen in other states.



BOONE COUNTY WHITE

WHITE DENT—This is the standard White Dent corn grown in Virginia. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, uniform in size and unusually productive. It has pure white grains, large ears with medium size cob, well filled out at both ends. When grown on good land often produces two good size ears to the stalk.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—A large eared variety of white corn. Has deep, soft and very white grains; a vigorous grower and has taken more premiums for large yield than any other variety. Being a soft corn, it is excellent for stock feeding, but is more likely to rot on the stalks in a wet season than harder varieties.



REID'S YELLOW DENT

D. & B.'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—We consider this the best yellow corn for this section. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing corn and a good ensilage variety. It has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. It is not a flint variety, but it is a moderately hard corn. Matures in about 100 days.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—This is a splendid yellow corn and is the variety which won the grand prize at the National Corn Show over all other yellow corns. It has also won many other first prizes. It is a big yielder on good loam or heavy land, making ears 8 to 10 inches long, 18 to 24 rows on the ear, has small, red cob, the web-shaped grains growing very close together. Matures in about 100 days.

TENNESSEE RED COB—A large eared corn with very large deep gourd seed grains. While the grains are pure white, the cob is red and rather small. It will produce more bushels of shelled corn per measured bushel of corn on the cob than any variety except the Hickory King.

YELLOW DENT HYBRID U. S. 13 (110 days) —This Virginia-grown corn is, we believe, the best Yellow Hybrid in the middle Atlantic section. Large show-type ears, 11 inches long, with 16 rows of deep kernels. Deep-rooting plants.

BLOOMSBURY PROLIFIC—A very hardy growing white corn with very deep grains and high shelling per cent. Bears two to three good ears to the stalk. Price on application.

HICKORY KING—An early low growing corn which can be planted closer together than the large corns. It has a very small cob with large, broad grains. Especially recommended for high, light land. Will yield more shelled corn per barrel of cob corn than any other kind.

EUREKA ENSILAGE—This is, no doubt, the best ensilage corn grown. It yields more forage than any other kind, grows 12 to 15 feet high, has large stalks and an abundance of fodder. The ears are long and slender. Has thick, hard grains and makes good meal. It should be grown only on good land.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—A large white corn with abundance of foliage which is used extensively for ensilage and fodder; also makes good yield of corn.

Prices on application.

HYBRID CORN—The latest and best. Write for prices.

CROTALARIA - - *the Profitable Cover Crop*

Makes four times the leafy growth and root nodules as cow peas or velvet beans, frequently 40,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents soil erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled. Completely smothers out summer weeds. Grows well on any soil. Requires no lime, inoculation, fertilization or cultivation, although early cultivation pays. Sow at corn planting time 15 to 20 pounds per acre broadcast or 5 pounds in rows. Our seed is scarified and germinates readily.

CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Although not edible, it makes the largest growth of any crotalaria, averaging 7 feet high, and will yield 15 or more tons of green manure per acre.

Prices on application.



CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS

Dee Bee FIELD PEAS and BEANS

COW PEAS

This is one of the best crops that can be grown for enriching the soil; even if the entire crop of vines are cut off and removed, the roots, by their ability to add nutritious qualities to the soil, improve the poorest land and enrich the richest. It is also a splendid forage and field crop, producing a heavy growth of excellent feed. All of our cow peas are re-cleaned and put up in even weight, good sacks.

BLACK—This is the popular variety for forage and for turning under. Very prolific, quick grower, rich and nutritious. On account of its nutrition and yield of peas, is probably the best variety to sow for hogs and for improving the land.

BROWN WHIPPOORWILL—Early, brown speckled peas, one of the most popular varieties; does not have long trailing vines and is therefore easier to harvest for hay.

TAYLOR, or LARGE GREY WHIPPOORWILL—A large speckled pea with long pods, and makes a heavy yield of shelled peas. It matures early, grows upright; also makes large vine growth.

CLAY—This is a late running variety. Makes a heavy growth of vine and is therefore more generally used and recommended for plowing under.

MIXED COW PEAS—We offer a choice mixture of the principal varieties, which produce a thicker and better crop than any single variety. The bush varieties help to hold the running varieties off the ground.

COW PEAS MIXED WITH SOJA BEANS—

As so many of our customers prefer to sow cow peas and soja beans mixed together, we offer these thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions to give the best results for hay crop. When these are sowed together the crop cures up more readily and the combination makes more hay and hay of better quality than either peas or beans when grown separately, and the stiff stalks of the beans hold the peas well up off the ground so that the crop can be cut and harvested to better advantage.

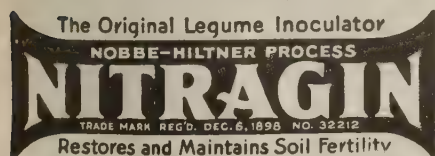
Prices on application.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

This variety is of the English pea family. Has small seed and pods, grows 4 to 5 feet high, and makes excellent early hay; also makes splendid hog feed and early fallow. For best results we recommend sowing oats with these in February or March at the rate of one bushel peas and one bushel oats to the acre, which combination makes a splendid hay crop. They also do well when sown in November with either wheat, rye, oats or barley.

Prices on application.

Inoculate All Peas
and Beans with



COW PEAS

BLACKEYE PEAS

EXTRA EARLY BLACKEYE—The earliest of all blackeye peas. They grow to a uniform height and are good bearers, being ready for use in about 60 days after planting. Because of their extreme earliness, they are very popular with both market and home gardeners for first early use. Tender, sweet and appetizing.

Write for prices.

D. & B.'S JUMBO—This is the largest blackeye pea known. They yield well and on account of their extra large size easily bring the highest market prices.

Write for prices.

RAM'S HORN—A large second early blackeye pea, used as a table pea, both green and dry.

Write for prices.

VIRGINIA BLACKEYE—The well-known standard variety; good for table purposes, either green or dry.

Write for prices.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

VIRGINIA—While this variety is particularly adapted to the South, on account of its earliness it is also a favorite variety for growing in the North and West, where the growing seasons are much shorter. It makes an excellent yield of hay as well as a large crop of beans.

LAREDO—A variety that has proven to be a very valuable bean for hay on account of its slender vines and abundant foliage. Is somewhat like the Virginia variety in growth, but grows larger and is two or three weeks later in maturing. Has small black seed and requires only about 15 pounds to plant an acre if seeded in rows, or 45 pounds if seeded broadcast.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—One of the largest growing beans and the most popular variety to grow where the seasons are long enough for them to mature. They will make more tons of hay per acre than any other variety, also yields heavily of beans. Perhaps the best variety to produce oil and meal.

Prices on application.

NAVY BEANS

A very profitable market crop, and the leading table bean. Only the dried beans are used. Plant in June or July in 3-foot rows; about 20 lbs. to the acre. Height 12 inches.

Write for prices.

MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER

This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a good food for fowls. It is very productive, easily raised, and on good land will yield more bushels of grain than corn. It is a good egg producing and fattening food. Seven to ten pounds are required to plant an acre.

See Current Price List.

SORGHUM

Write for Prices



FIELD OF SOYBEANS

Seeds for Profitable Small Grain Crops



FULGHUM OATS

COLUMBIA SPRING (An Early Maturing and Heavy Yielding Spring Variety)—

The Columbia Spring Oat which was introduced in the East several years ago has become an outstanding variety for spring planting for both grain and hay and is one of the earliest maturing varieties and has consistently given heavy yields. We consider it the most outstanding spring oat for both grain and hay production.

GRAY WINTER, or TURF—This has long been a popular variety in this state for fall seeding. Though a winter oat, they also succeed well if sown early in the spring by March 15th. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

FULGHUM—This oat is of rust-proof type and is a heavy yielder of grain. Is largely used in the South, and is being more generally grown each year.

WHITE SPRING—A well-known, large, heavy white oat for spring seeding. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

SEED, WHEAT, RYE, OATS AND BARLEY PRICES ON APPLICATION

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Excellent grazing for all kinds of stock and poultry. Especially valuable for sheep and hogs with young, as it is an excellent milk producer. The young animals thrive on it and eat it with relish. It is hardy, stands cold, and is ready in eight weeks after sowing. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre broadcast; 5 lbs. if drilled.

Prices on application.



RAPE

MILLET

TENNESSEE GROWN—The Tennessee cultivated millet is considered far superior to German millet grown in any other section, as it makes a larger growth and has larger heads and produces a crop of much better quality. Millet makes a good yield of feed, provided it is grown only on good land. It should not be grown on poor, thin soils. Sow broadcast from May to July, 50 lbs. to the acre.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL—Sometimes called Pencilaria, or Billion-Dollar Grass; this variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. The plants grow about 12 feet high, but it may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food. It is also valuable when used as a dry hay. It is usually sown in drills at the rate of about 5 lbs. to the acre, or if broadcast, about 25 lbs.

Prices on application.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contains 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 pounds plant an acre.

Price on application.



BROOM CORN

BROOM CORN

STANDARD EVERGREEN—An improved strain of the well-known broom corn, but is hardier and produces a longer brush. Sow in May in rows 3 feet apart, and thin plants to 3 inches apart in the row. About 5 lbs. are required for an acre. Write for prices.



TENNESSEE GROWN MILLET

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—This is a profitable crop for making grain, also food for bees, soil enricher, or to kill out weeds; also splendid for poultry. Sow 50 pounds to the acre in June, July or August.

Price on application.

PEANUTS

Culture—Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3-foot rows. About 1 bushel in the hull is required to plant an acre and about 15 lbs. shelled nuts. Cultivate well, and at the last working leave loose earth close up around the plants. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

SPANISH—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel and yield enormously. The vines and roots make good food for stock.

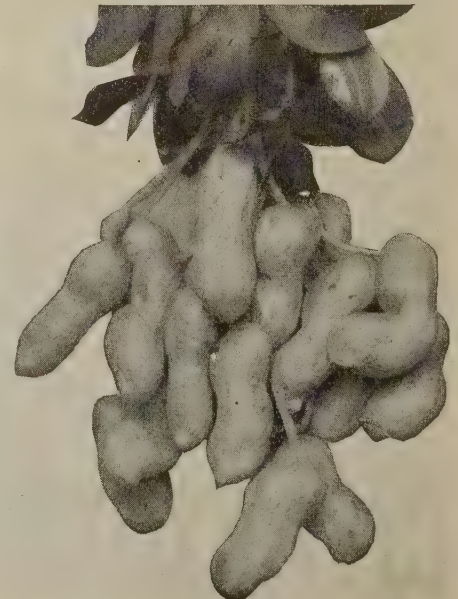
See Current Price List.

VIRGINIA JUMBO—A large variety of the well-known Virginia peanut.

See Current Price List.

VALENCIA—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, with 3 or 4 nuts in a pod. It is probably the hardest peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming more popular wherever grown.

See Current Price List.



SPANISH

Tobacco -- Irish-POTATOES-Sweet

Culture—Sow in February and March in a rich and perfectly clean bed, from which all seeds and insects have been destroyed by burning. Protect from flies with plant bed cloth and transplant about June to highly fertilized soil, 3¼ to 4 feet each way. Cultivate thoroughly and guard well against suckers and worms.

SWEET, or LITTLE ORONOKO—This is a very superior Oronoko Tobacco; the leaf is long, with a good breadth; has a small stem and very fine texture; used for first-class plug fillers, and makes, when sun-cured, the best natural chewing leaf on account of its sweetness. It is a general favorite for the "Home-Spun" wherever known, especially liked by some for its earliness and ability to stand upon the hill for some time without becoming over-ripe. In all respects an ideal manufacturing tobacco.

BIG ORONOKO—The leaf is large, broad, of handsome appearance, cures well and possesses a great deal of weight and body. For strips and dark wrappers it has no superior.

LIZARD TAIL ORONOKO—This is said to be the heaviest of the Oronokos. It has a large number of leaves to the plant which are of good width and length. It is a hardy grower and of good quality, is best adapted to rich clay or dark loam soils. Is quite popular in the dark-fired district for producing wrappers of that type and probably has no superior for that purpose.

Price of all varieties: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IRISH POTATOES

IRISH COBBLER—Virginia Grown, Selected; Maine Grown, Selected.

CHIPPEWA—A new variety that after extensive tests on Long Island and New Jersey has proven to be the outstanding medium early variety in cultivation. It is a heavy yielder, of medium size, very uniform, round to oblong, somewhat flattened, eyes shallow, skin of smooth, clean white. The much branched vines are vigorous; the leaves broad, dark green, and highly resistant to mosaic. Its cooking qualities are all that can be desired.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A well-known, large, handsome, pure white potato, for main or late crop; a prolific yielder and invariably of fine table quality, cooking dry and mealy. A standard variety for late crop; matures about 2 weeks later than the Irish Cobbler.

Ask for price in season.

IMPROVED PEACH BLOW—This well-known variety is the hardiest, largest yielding and best keeping variety of any potato grown in this section. They should not be planted before June 15th.

Ask for price in season.

COLD-STORAGE POTATOES—We will have a nice stock of the leading varieties kept in cold storage for late planting from June to August.

Ask for price in season.

SWEET POTATOES

PRICES ON APPLICATION

Culture—These should be planted in hot-beds in April and kept well watered. As soon as the plants are ready and danger of frost is past in May or June, they should be transplanted to rows 3 feet apart, setting the plants 16 inches apart in the row.

Seed sweet potatoes are very perishable and will not keep long after being taken out of storage, especially in damp or rainy weather. For this reason we cannot carry them in stock for any length of time, but get them in from day to day. We ship only good, sound potatoes, in firm condition, but we cannot guarantee safe arrival of anything so perishable, though we are very careful in packing and shipping them.

PORTO RICO, or CUBAN YAM—This potato has been grown extensively in the South for many years, and was introduced by us into this section some years ago. It has golden yellow flesh with pinkish skin, and is the largest yielding potato we know of. It is also by far the best keeping potato known.

HANOVER YELLOW—The leading yellow potato in Hanover County, which is noted for its excellent sweet potatoes. It has a rich yellow color and cooks dry and sweet.

PUMPKIN YAM, or NANCY HALL—Has yellow flesh, hence its name, Pumpkin Yam. It cooks soft, juicy and sweet, yields well and keeps well.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

IN SEASON

See Page 2

FIELD SEEDS

PLANTING CHART OPINIONS—INOCULATE LEGUMES—TREAT OTHERS

Kind or Variety	Treat With	Approx. Lbs. Bu.	Plant to Acre	Depth Plant	Months to Sow
ALFALFA	Nitragin	60	25-30	½-¾ in.	9-11 2-4
BARLEY	Ceresan	48	90-100	1-2 in.	9-11
Beans, Large Soy	Nitragin	60	45-60	1-2 in.	3-6
Beans, Small Soy	Nitragin	60	30-45	1-2 in.	3-6
Beans, Velvet	Nitragin	60	20-40	1-2 in.	4-6
BROOM CORN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-8	1-2 in.	4-6
CLOVER, White	Nitragin	60	5-10	¼-½ in.	9-12 1-3
Clover, Black Medic	Nitragin	60	10-15	¼-½ in.	9-12 1-3
Clover, Persian	Nitragin	60	5-10	¼-½ in.	9-12 1-3
Clover, Hop	Nitragin	60	5-10	¼-½ in.	9-12 1-3
Clover, Bur Hulled	Nitragin	60	20-30	½-¾ in.	9-12 1-3
Clover, Bur in Hull	Nitragin	7-10	50-100	¾-1 in.	8-12
Clover, Sweet	Nitragin	60	25-30	¾-1 in.	9-11
Clover, Melilotus Indica	Nitragin	60	25-30	¾-1 in.	9-11
Cane, for Hay	New Improved Ceresan	50	100-150	1-2 in.	4-6
Cane, for Forage	New Improved Ceresan	50	10-15	1-2 in.	4-6
Corn, Field	Semesan, Jr.	56	10-14	1-2 in.	3-6
Cotton	Ceresan, 2%	32	24-45	½-2 in.	4-5
Crotalaria	Nitragin	60	15-20	½-1 in.	4-6
GRASS, Bermuda		25	15-20	1-½ in.	2-5
Grass, Dallis		15	15-20	½-¾ in.	9-12
Grass, Rye		28	30-60	¾-¾ in.	9-12
Grass, Sudan		40	30-50	¾-1 in.	4-6
HEGARI	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-8	1-2 in.	4-6
LESPEDEZA	Nitragin	25	25	½-¾ in.	2-4
MILLET, German	New Improved Ceresan	50	40-50	¼-½ in.	4-7
Millet, Pearl	New Improved Ceresan	50	10-15	1-2 in.	4-6
Milo, Maize	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6
OATS	New Improved Ceresan	32	80-96	3-6 in.	9-11 2-3
PEANUTS, Spanish	Nitragin	30	30-45	1-2 in.	4-5
Peanuts, Large	Nitragin	24	24-32	1-2 in.	4-5
Peas, Cow	Nitragin	60	30-60	1-2 in.	4-8
Peas, Austrian Winter	Nitragin	60	30-50	2-6 in.	9-11
RAPE, Dwarf Essex		50	10-15	¼-½ in.	9-2
Rye	New Improved Ceresan	56	56-70	2-4 in.	9-11
SAGRAIN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6
Sorghum, Grains	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6
Sorghum, Syrup	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6
VETCH	Nitragin	60	30-35	2-6 in.	9-11
WHEAT	Ceresan	60	60-75	1-2 in.	9-11

We do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., we send out and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.

INSECTICIDES---FUNGICIDES



ANT BAIT—A new ant control in paste form. Tube, 10c; large tube, 35c.

ANTROL—Controls all sweet eating ants. Bottle, 10c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry Powdered)—For destroying leaf-eating insects. Should be mixed thoroughly with a small quantity of water to a creamy consistency, then add the required amount of water according to directions on each package. Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. Cannot mail.

ASTOGEN—Soil conditioner for asters. 2-lb. pkg., 75c.



BLACK LEAF 40—A solution of Nicotine and Sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. 1 oz., 35c; makes 6 gallons of spray; 5 oz., \$1.05, makes 40 to 120 gallons of spray; 1 lb., \$2.50, makes 80 to 240 gallons of spray; 2 lbs., \$3.70; 5 lbs., \$6.90.

FERTILIZER

We will sell Diggs & Beadles high test fertilizers and plant food according to Government analysis and regulations. Write for prices.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry)—This is a true Bordeaux Mixture in dry, powdered form, requiring only to be mixed with cold water to give a standard Bordeaux Mixture Spray for fruit trees, shrubs, vegetables, etc. Complete directions and proportions to be diluted with each package. Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c.

BORERKIL—Kills borers in trees, easy to apply. Tube, 50c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (for destroying leaf-eating insects)—Can be diluted and applied with a dry powder gun or spray pump, does not burn the foliage and sticks well to the leaf. Lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 50c. Cannot mail.

COPOSIL—Controls diseases of trees, ornamental plants, and vegetables. 8 oz., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c.

PEAT MOSS

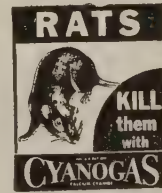
High grade domestic Peat Moss put up in bales of about 20 bushels. Bale, \$3.75; ½ bale, \$2.25; bu., 50c. F.O.B. Richmond.

COPPER CARBONATE—A dry powder used for applying on seed wheat and other grains to prevent smut and other diseases. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c.

COPPERAS (Iron Sulphate). 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c.

COPPER SULPHATE (Bluestone or Blue Vitriol)—Used for mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail, postpaid, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; not postpaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

CROW REPELLENT—Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, from loss of seed and labor of replanting. By mail, postpaid, small can (treats a bushel of seed corn), 60c; large can (treats 2 bushels), \$1.00.



CYANO GAS (A Dust)—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bedbugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc.

½-lb. can, 45c; 1-lb. can, 75c; 5-lb. can, \$3.00. Cannot mail.

DUSTING SULPHUR—Controls mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases on roses and other flowering plants. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for plant mites and for making "dry mix." By mail, postpaid, 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; not postpaid, 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100-lb. bag, \$5.25.



25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Not postpaid.



FUMOGEN—Dog and cat repellent and insecticide. 9 oz., 50c.



V Deee Bee VITALIZER

A SUPERIOR GARDEN and LAWN ENRICHER

DEE BEE VITALIZER

DEE BEE VITALIZER is effective, and contains no obnoxious weed seeds, no spores or plant diseases, nothing to attract harmful insects, but acts as a repellent in many cases.

You can have a beautiful lawn easily and economically if you use VITALIZER to supply the plant food it must have. With VITALIZER you can have a rich, beautiful lawn, flowers, shrubs and trees, which, without a plant food, would be unattractive and impoverished. VITALIZER can be applied at any season of the year with splendid results.

REQUIREMENTS FOR BEST RESULTS

On old lawns, apply from 5 to 7 pounds of VITALIZER per 100 square feet. This rule can be varied according to the condition of the soil. An old lawn should be raked over thoroughly before applying the VITALIZER.

On a new lawn, the VITALIZER should be broadcast over the soil at the rate of

10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and raked in thoroughly just before the application of the seeds. Both operations can be done at the same time.

HOW TO TREAT PERENNIAL PLANTS

VITALIZER should be worked into the soil around the plants preferably in the fall of the year or the early spring.

HOW TO TREAT TENDER ANNUALS

VITALIZER should be worked into the soil before sowing the seeds. This can be done in drill or broadcast.

HOW TO START SHRUBS

VITALIZER should be thoroughly worked into the soil around each shrub, ranging out from the trunk of the plant in proportion to the branches.

Ton.....
100 lbs.....
50 lbs.....
25 lbs.....
10 lbs.....
5 lbs.....

PRICES
ON
APPLICATION

F.O.B. Richmond

Protect Your Vegetables, Flowers and Shrubs

FUNGTROGEN — Conquers mildew and black-spot on roses and diseases of other plants. Assures luxuriant foliage and bloom.

½ pt., 75c; pt., \$1.25; qt., \$2.00; ½ gal., \$3.50; gal., \$6.00.

HORMODIN POWDER

Cuttings treated with Hormodin Powder root quicker, establish themselves more readily, and have more growing roots per cutting. Can also be used for seed treatment.

Supplied in three strengths, paralleling the range of hormones in nature.

Directions and complete name-list in each package.

HORMODIN POWDER NO. 1

The general purpose powder designed for the home gardener or commercial florist.

¼-oz. trial packet, each.....\$.25
1¼-oz. tin, each..... .50
1-lb. tin (for 35,000 cuttings) each..... 3.00

Additional strengths are available for hard-to-root species.

HORMODIN POWDER NO. 2

For propagating many woody and semi-woody types of plants.

1¼-oz. tin, each.....\$.75
1-lb. tin (for 35,000 cuttings) each..... 4.50

HORMODIN POWDER NO. 3

For propagating the more difficult-to-root varieties.

1-oz. tin, each.....\$1.00
½-lb. tin (for 15,000 cuttings) each..... 4.50

COMBINATION PACKAGE

A convenient combination package is available, containing a supply of the three Hormodin Powders, adequate for treating hundreds of cuttings.

Each\$.75

FISH OIL SOAP—Destroys mealy bug and most all plant lice.

Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—

A very effective insect destroyer and one of the best powders for destroying bugs and other insects on all vines and green crops.

1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 75c, not postpaid.

GARDEN VOLCK—Controls plant lice, insects, mildew, scale, etc.

3½ oz., 35c; pt., \$1.00; qt., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50.

HERBICIDE WEED KILLER—Destroys weeds and grass on paths, driveways, tennis courts, or any place where weed growth is not wanted.

Qt., 40c; 1 gal., \$1.00; 5 gal., \$4.50.

LIME SULPHUR (Powdered) — Used for spraying fruit trees and all nursery stock. For destroying San Jose scale and other diseases and insects. For dormant spraying use 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water; for summer spraying 1 lb. to 20 gal. of water. Full directions for applying with each package.

Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 12½ lbs., \$1.70.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—Especially effective against Mexican bean beetles.

2 lbs., 60c.

NICOTINE SULPHATE.

1 oz., 35c; 5 oz., \$1.00.

NU-GREEN—General disinfectant for golf greens, lawns and plants.

3 oz., 50c.

NURSERY VOLCK—For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. It is unique in that it may be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all kinds of plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs.

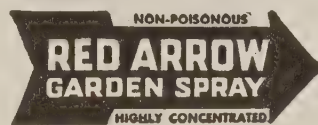
By mail, postpaid, ½ pt., 45c; 1 pt., 70c; qt., \$1.00. Not postpaid, ½ pt., 35c; pt., 55c; qt., 75c; gal., \$2.25; 5 gals., \$9.00.

PARA-DI-CHLORO-BENZENE (Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer)—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Fall applications kill 95 to 100% of the borers; spring applications 70 to 75%. One pound treats fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 1169.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 50c; 2½-lb. pkg., \$1.25; not postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; 2½-lb. pkg., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

PARIS GREEN—Is effective for destroying potato bugs, tobacco worms and other insects. Is a very strong poison, and should be used carefully. Mix 1 lb. Paris Green to 150 gallons of water.

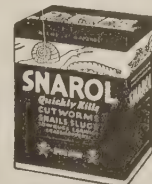
¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. Cannot mail.



RED ARROW SPRAY—For chewing and sucking insects. A non-poisonous pyrethrum spray recommended for killing practically all insects on vegetable and flower plants and fruit trees. Especially effective against Mexican bean beetle.

Oz. bottle, 35c; ¼ pt., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.50.

SCALECIDE—Is a complete preparation for dormant spraying. Used for the destruction of San Jose scale, bud moth, leaf curl and fungus cankers. Dilute Scalecide at the rate of 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water. It is pleasant to use and it does not clog nozzles, hose or pump. Trees may be sprayed in winter or early spring before they start to come into bud.



Qt., 75c; gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$6.75. Cannot mail.

SNAROL—For control of cut worms, snails, slugs, etc. Non-injurious to vegetation.

1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c.

SULROTE—An insecticide and fungicide for dusting. A wonderful new insect control without the danger of poison as usual in other insecticides. Highly recommended by the best horticultural and experimental stations.

ROTENONE 75—For control of vegetable and flower insects, both as a dust and as a spray.

Price on application.

SUNOCO SPRAY

SUNOCO SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY KILLS SCALE INSECTS ON SHADE, ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS

Ready for instant use. Self-emulsifying in any water. Will not freeze or deteriorate from season to season.

Our booklet, "Sunoco for Ornamentals" gives detailed information.

1 gal.	\$1.00
½ qt. ....	.60
1 qt. ....	.35
1 pt. ....	.20

TEROGEN — Autumn-winter soil treatment for roses.

1 lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.25.

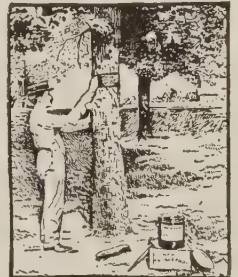
TOBACCO DUST.

Not postpaid, 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—A sticky preparation used for smearing on the

trunks of trees as a safeguard against caterpillars, moths, ants and other creeping insects. Full directions on each package.

1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, not postpaid.



WETTABLE SULPHUR—Wettable Sulphur consists of not less than 98.5 per cent of the finest refined Ventilated Sulphur. It wets quickly and easily even in hard water. It also spreads easily and adheres quickly to foliage. Very economical.

1 lb., 15c; 4 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 95c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

TRI-GEN

The all-purpose spray

A POSITIVE PLANT PROTECTION

This complete Rose Garden Spray Treatment — Tri-ogen — offers the first definite mildew and black spot control combined with an insecticide. It kills all insects, including the sucking and leaf-eating types. It remains on foliage, repelling subsequent attacks.

Tri-ogen also stimulates plant growth, resulting in fine foliage and luxuriant blooms.

In four sizes:

A. Small Kit (makes 16 quarts).....	\$1.50
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 quarts).....	\$4.00
C. Large Kit (makes 32 gallons).....	\$6.00
D. Estate Kit (makes 128 gallons).....	\$20.00

GARDEN NECESSITIES

HOTKAPS



increased 10 to 25 per cent.

Hotkaps are made of waxed paper. They guard against rain, frost, cold, winds, birds, and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is in-

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.75	\$11.00
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	3.80	3.50
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.10	1.95
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.85	.50
5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.75 per 1,000.		
10,000 or more at \$10.50 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000.		
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$1.55 each, postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.35.		
Fiberboard, 40c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c.		

4 1/16" x 4" - 5" - 6" - 8"

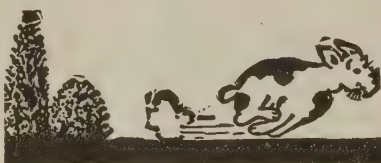
11 1/16" x 3 1/2"

WOODEN LABELS

TREE, COPPER WIRED—3 1/2 in.
100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.45.

WOODEN—For pots, painted.

	100	1,000	100	1,000
4-in.....	.25	\$2.25	8-in.....	.55 \$4.50
5-in.....	.35	2.45	10-in.....	.80 7.00
6-in.....	.40	2.75	12-in.....	1.25 10.50



"DOGZOFF"

If you are bothered with dogs, cats or rabbits, "Dogzoff" is the spray you need. It is a most efficient animal repellent and one spraying will last from three to four weeks. Not poisonous to plants and will not injure animals. Not offensive to humans. Its use is guaranteed to keep these animals from any place where they are not wanted.

"Dogzoff" is applied with any small insect sprayer and one application usually does the work.

"Dogzoff" will save its cost many times over around the garden and home.

PRICE FOR SEASON'S SUPPLY **69c** PRE-PAID

GARDEN TOOLS

Spades, forks, hoes, trowels, cultivators, lawn tools. Due to uncertain supply we are not listing tools.

Write for prices.



BIRD'S IMPROVED NEPONSET FLOWER POTS

These are waterproof paper pots. Used for starting plants under glass or in the house. Well made and can be used a number of times.

2 1/4 inch size....	50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000
2 1/2 inch size....	60c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000
3 inch size....	75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000
Postage extra, 10c per 100	

STANDARD FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Pots and saucers cannot be mailed.

Extra charge will be made for packing for shipping at the rate of 35c per order of \$3.00 or less; on large orders add for packing 10 per cent to the amount of order. While we pack all orders carefully, we will not be responsible for breakage.



POTS

Diameter	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 1/2 inches	\$.04	\$.35	\$ 2.00
3 inches .....	.05	.40	2.50
4 inches .....	.05	.45	3.50
5 inches .....	.07	.75	6.00
6 inches .....	.10	1.10	8.75
7 inches .....	.15	1.75	14.00
8 inches .....	.20	2.30	18.75
9 inches .....	.30	3.50	28.75
10 inches .....	.40	4.50	36.75
12 inches .....	.80	9.50	78.50

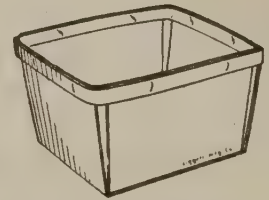
SAUCERS

6 inches	\$.05	\$.55	\$ 4.00
7 inches .....	.07	.75	6.00
8 inches .....	.10	1.10	8.50
10 inches .....	.20	2.00	15.00
12 inches .....	.25	2.50	21.00

RICHMOND STYLE TREE TUBS

These Tree Tubs are made of selected Virginia white cedar, bound with steel hoops.

No.	Diam.	Depth	Each
1	6 in.	6 in.	\$.65
3	8 in.	8 in.	.70
5	10 in.	9 in.	.90
6	11 in.	10 in.	1.10
7	12 in.	11 in.	1.35
8	13 in.	12 in.	1.70
9	14 in.	13 in.	1.95
10	15 in.	14 in.	2.10



FRUIT BASKETS

For Packing Berries and Fruits

1-pint size (oblong).
4-quart size (oblong).
1-quart size (square), with metal rim, per case of 2,000.
2-quart size (oblong).
3-quart size (oblong).
Racks for separating layers of fruit baskets in the crate.

PEACH OR TOMATO SHIPPING CRATES

Holds 6 4-quart baskets in knock down. 32-quart. Berry Crates, complete, filled with baskets, each; without baskets. 2-quart. Grape Baskets, with tops and handles. 4-quart. Grape Baskets, with tops and handles.

SOLD OUT

HUMPTY DUMPTY FOLDING EGG CRATES

A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.

	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
6-dozen egg size.....	\$.60	\$.50	\$5.75
12-dozen egg size.....	.70	.55	6.25
15-dozen egg size.....	.80	.60	7.00

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped cushion flats.

50c per set, postpaid.

3x4 FOLDING EGG CARTONS

This is the regulation Folding Egg Carton, used for delivering eggs direct to customers. It is not a parcel post box. 1 dozen size.

By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen. Not prepaid, 15c per dozen; \$1.30 per bundle of 125 boxes; \$2.50 per bundle of 250 boxes.

GLASS FOR HOTBED SASH—Per box of 90 glass.

Price on application.

HOTBED SASH—Cypress, grooved without glass, 3x6 feet.

Write for prices.

JUTE TWINE—For bunching vegetables, tying up tomatoes, grape vines, etc.; 2-ply.

Price on application.

RAFFIA—Its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. Natural color is a light straw.

1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.



RAFFIA.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



We have been promised a limited quantity of sprayers and dusters by the manufacturers. At the present time, we are not in a position to quote prices or give descriptive matter on what we expect to receive. We ask that you call by our store or write us on this item later on in the spring.



THOMPSON'S VITAMIN B-1 For Your Garden

PURE CRYSTALLINE POWDER

NEWS of an exciting discovery—of five-inch rose buds, daffodils bigger than a salad plate, snapdragons six feet tall, roses transplanted while flowering—the story of a miracle-working powder and how to use it in indoor and outdoor gardening. You, too, can have these wonderful results by using VITAMIN B-1 in two convenient sizes. \$1.00 size makes 2,000 gallons of solution, prices postpaid. Write or ask for particulars.

Three Sizes

10c, 25c and \$1.00



ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY

Good-by guesswork! Grow beautiful roses and other flowers with the Acme System of Spray Treatment combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately) to solve the entire spraying problem—NO other sprays needed. Ask for ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY.

No. 3 (makes 12 qts.).....	\$.95
No. 6 (makes 24 qts.).....	1.50
No. 24 (makes 96 qts.).....	4.00
No. 48 (makes 192 qts.).....	6.00
No. 96 (makes 384 qts.).....	9.75

SPRAY ONCE—KILL POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—Du Pont "Ammate" kills **permanently**. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc.



Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive, residue on sprayed soilage is not harmful to humans, pets or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds.

2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, not postpaid.

CARBOLINEUM

A CHICKEN MITE
FOWL TICK—BLUE BUG
KILLER

APPLIED ONCE
GUARANTEED EFFECTIVE
ONE YEAR
PURCHASE MONEY WILL BE
REFUNDED

One thorough application of Avianus Carbolineum, either by brush or sprayer, to the interior walls, dropping boards, roosts, etc., of such buildings, after a previous cleaning, and no matter whether they are of wood, tar paper, or plaster, will exterminate mites or fowl ticks and keep away these pests for a whole year. Directions for use furnished with each order.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

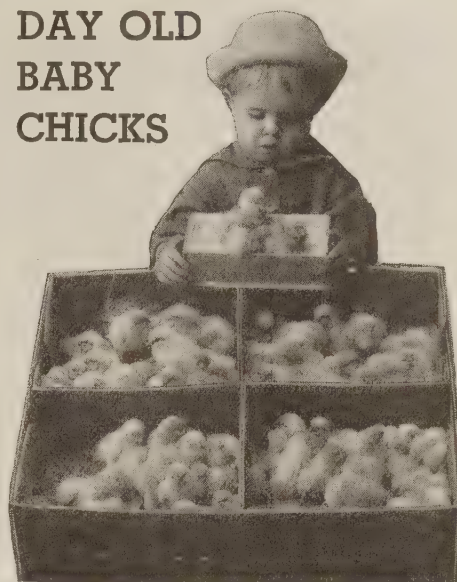
For—

POULTRY HOUSES
CHICKEN COOPS
RANGE SHELTERS
BROODER HOUSES

Sold Under Money Back Guarantee

5 Gallons	\$7.25
1 Gallon	1.60

DAY OLD BABY CHICKS



HERE THEY ARE!

Fluffy, healthy and full of vitality

BREED — Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, New Hampshire Reds.

We guarantee 100 per cent live delivery.

To insure delivery on dates desired let us book your order three weeks ahead.

Cash with order—No chicks sent C.O.D.

Write for prices.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS

Orders booked for delivery after February 15th.

Write for prices.

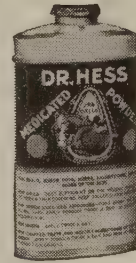
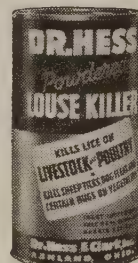
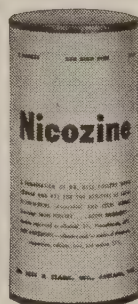
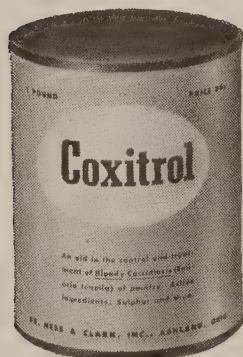
SAVE and BUY WAR BONDS

LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY

BANDETTES—Colored Celluloid Leg Bands, spring clip pattern with large, visible numbers. Easy to put on. Simply open Bandette, hook it on, and allow it to close around the bird's leg. 5 colors—red, yellow, blue green, and pink. 2 sizes—No. 9 for Leghorns, No. 11 for Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color.
25 for 50c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.

COLORS CELLULOID SPIRAL—Made in ring form, all sizes; for poultry and pigeons, easily adjusted. Are not numbered. Colors—white, yellow, red, blue, pink, black and green.
Doz., 10c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c, postpaid.

Dr. Hess Products for Poultry, Livestock



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-MIN—Keeps poultry healthy, makes hens lay, is not a stimulant but a tonic that tones the dormant egg organs.
1½-lb. pkg., 30c; 3-lb. pkg., 55c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.10; 15-lb. pkg., \$2.10; 25-lb. pkg., \$3.15; 100 lbs., \$10.50. Postage extra.

COXITROL—A new aid in the control and treatment of bloody or cecal coccidiosis. The ingredients of Coxitrol are a special myronized sulfur and urea. Coccidiosis is worse during rainy, damp weather. Be sure to use Coxitrol when the weather is bad as a prevention. If your chicks have coccidiosis, Coxitrol is the best treatment we know of.
Ask for prices.

NICOZINE—For large roundworms and cecal worms in poultry. Nicozine contains nicotine, the recognized specific for large roundworms, and PTZ (phenothiazine), the recognized specific for cecal worms. Nicozine is a flock treatment that you give along with a little feed. For individual treatment, use Nicozine Tabs. Nicozine costs only 1c or less per bird.
Ask for prices.

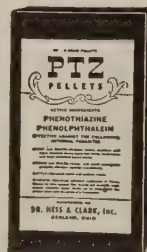
DR. HESS POULTRY INHALANT—Colds spread fast. Soon put the whole flock on the sick list. At the first sign of colds, use Dr. Hess Poultry Inhalant. It expels mucus from the upper respiratory tract and aids in the treatment of bronchial irritations. The 100-bird size of Inhalant costs 65c.
4-oz. bottle, 65c; 8-oz. bottle, \$1.10; pint bottle, \$1.85. Postage extra.

DR. HESS MEDICATED POWDER—A soothing white powder for treating cuts, scratches, galls and all surface wounds. Forms a thin protective coating and wound starts healing. Use in the home for scalds, burns, galls and chafed skin.
4-oz. pkg, 25c, not postpaid.

DR. HESS POULTRY TABLETS—Of high value in treating roup; slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. Use as a local antiseptic and to medicate drinking water.
Pkg., 100 tablets, 50c (postpaid 55c); pkg., 225 tablets, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10).

DR. HESS CHICK TABLETS—Effective for diarrheal diseases of both baby chicks and grown fowls; a bowel astringent given in drinking water.
Pkg., 100 tablets, 50c (postpaid 55c); pkg., 225 tablets, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10).

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT—For stock dipping and general disinfecting; kills lice and other vermin.
12-oz. bottle, 40c; 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.55; 5 gals., \$6.30. Cannot mail.



P. T. Z. POWDER—Is straight phenothiazine. Has unusual power in expelling worms from sheep, goats, horses, swine, cattle, and poultry. P. T. Z. Powder is not toxic to warm-blooded animals even when given in very large doses.
4-oz. pkg., 75c.

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL—Benefits are three-fold. First, it supplies tonics that stimulate the appetite and aid in the better assimilation of feed. Second, Hog Special supplies minerals. A hog must have adequate minerals for bone and body tissue. Third, Hog Special contains vitamin D in the form of irradiated dry yeast. Vitamin D helps prevent rickets and hogs are subject to rickets, especially in winter. Give Hog Special to the sow before farrowing and while she's suckling her litter. Give Hog Special to the growing shoats and to hogs in the fattening pen.
1½-lb. pkg., 30c; 3-lb. pkg., 55c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00; 15-lb. pkg., \$2.10; 25-lb. pkg., \$3.25. Postage extra.

SOFENATE—A new disinfectant in powder form. Mix 1 lb. with 24 gallons of water for a very efficient germicide. Wash feed troughs, water fountains and other equipment with Sofenate. Scrub the roosts with it. Its powerful germ-killing properties are not materially dissipated when washing equipment—therefore the solution can be used over again. Use Sofenate for cleaning farrowing houses before pigging time.
1-lb. pkg., \$1.10; 5-lb. pkg., \$4.25. Postage extra.

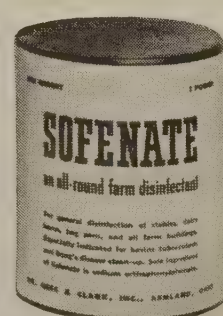
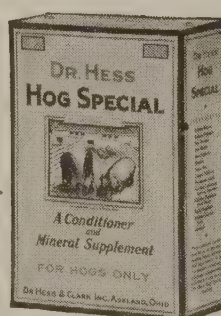
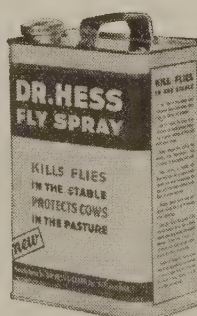
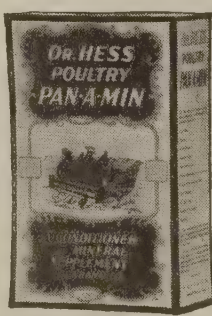
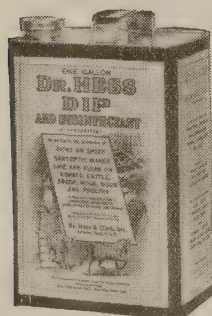
DR. HESS IMPROVED STOCK TONIC—Splendid for all kinds of stock, promotes health, makes cows more profitable, keeps horses and mules in good condition.
3-lb. pkg., 55c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.10; 15-lb. pkg., \$2.10; 25-lb. pkg., \$3.15; 100-lb. drum, \$10.50. Postage extra.

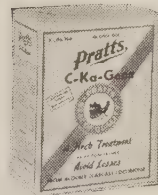
DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT—This product is an emollient. It has softening, soothing, healing properties. It is expressly made to help take care of the cow's udder. Use Udder Ointment when the udder and teats become chapped and cracked, scratched by barbed wire, bruised, inflamed or congested. If you want to know how really good Udder Ointment is, use it on your hands when they are chapped.
8-oz. jar, 55c. Postage extra.



DR. HESS POWDERED LOUSE KILLER—Kills lice on contact. For poultry, horses, sheep and hogs.
1-lb. pkg., 30c (postpaid 35c); 2½-lb. pkg., 65c (postpaid 70c).

DR. HESS FLY SPRAY—Kills and repels twenty-four hours a day.
½ gal., 80c; gal., \$1.40; 5 gals., \$4.95.





POULTRY REGULATOR—Helps hens lay. The manufacturer guarantees it to produce more eggs or purchase price refunded. An excellent tonic and conditioner for breeders, layers and growing fowls.

18-oz. pkg., 25c; 2¼-lb. pkg., 50c; 12½-lb. pkg., \$1.75; 25-lb. drum, \$3.25.

POULTRY INHALANT—Knocks colds in poultry. Fumes and mist are inhaled, relieving irritated air passages.
1 pt., 70c; 1 qt., \$1.25.

CHICK TABLETS—Life saver for baby chicks. Bowel astringent and antiseptic. Use in drinking water.
Small pkg., 30c; large pkg., 60c.

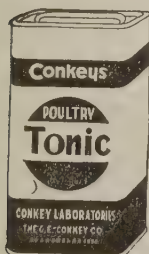
DISINFECTANT—A dip and disinfectant six times as effective as carbolic acid. An excellent insecticide and deodorizer.
PL., 40c; qt., 60c; gal., \$1.60.



OLD RELIABLE POWDER.
Small pkg., 25c (postpaid 31c); large
pkg., 50c (postpaid 56c); 7-oz. pkg., fan-
cier's size, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10); 5-lb.
pkg., \$5.50 (postpaid \$5.65).

CONKEY PILLS—For Roup.
Small pkg., 35c (postpaid 40c); large
pkg., 75c (postpaid 83c).

Y. O.—Yeast and Cod Liver Oil.
1 lb., 50c (postpaid 65c); 2 lbs., 90c (postpaid \$1.10); 5-lb. pkg., \$1.60 (postpaid \$1.75).



N-K CAPSULES—Most all poultry are wormy. "Split-Action" feature assures better results against common worms infesting poultry.

Chick size, 50 capsules, 55c; 100 capsules, \$1.00; Adult size, 50 capsules, 85c; 100 capsules, \$1.50.

POWDERED LICE KILLER—Very effective for killing lice on live stock, poultry, pets and shrubs.
Small pkg., 30c; large pkg., 60c.

ROOST PAINT—Just apply it to the roosts. Fumes and contact kills lice while hens sleep. No handling of fowls necessary. ½ pt., 85c; 1 pt., \$1.50; 1 qt., \$2.25.

PIK-NO-MOR — Stops cannibalism, toe, feather, comb and vent picking in chicks and matured fowls.
Small jar, 25c; large jar, 50c.



CONKEY DIA-TABS—Formerly called White Diarrhea Remedy.
Small pkg., 25 tablets, 25c (postpaid 31c);
large pkg., 55 tablets, 50c (postpaid 56c);
Fancier's size, 125 tablets, \$1.00 (post-
paid \$1.10).

POULTRY TONIC.
Pkg., 25c (postpaid 35c); 2¾-lb. pkg.,
50c (postpaid 60c); 6-lb. pkg., \$1.00.

LICE POWDER.
12-oz. pkg., 25c (postpaid 35c); 6-lb. pkg.,
\$1.50 (postpaid \$1.65).

POULTRY WORM REMEDY.
Large pkg., 50c (postpaid 56c).

BALMO—For canker, colds, roup, bronchitis, swelling and sores.
2-oz. pkg., 50c (postpaid 55c).

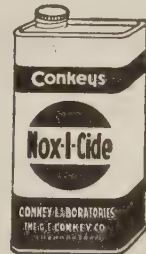
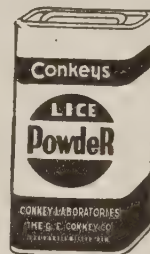
POULTRY WORM POWDER—A flock treatment for poultry. Destroys large round, and many pin worms. No handling of fowls necessary.
100 hen size, 75c; 500 hen size, \$2.50.

ANIMAL REGULATOR—Widely used tonic and conditioner for all live stock. Improves appetite and aids digestion. Small pkg., 25c; 2½-lb. pkg., 50c; 25-lb. drum, \$3.50.

HOG POWDER—Special tonic and conditioner for hogs. Helps control worms.
3-lb. pkg., 50c; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00.

BAG OINTMENT—For cows. A soothing ointment. It penetrates. Helps heal.
10-oz. can, 60c.

FLY CHASER—An excellent live stock spray for killing and repelling flies and other biting insects.
Qt., 55c; gal., \$1.50.



NOX-I-CIDE—A splendid disinfectant and insecticide, very powerful and a small quantity will go farther than most disinfectants.
1-pint can, 40c; 1-quart can, 60c; 2-quart can, 90c. Cannot mail.

FLY KNOCKER—Is recommended for spraying all kinds of stock and stables for keeping off the flies.
2-quart can, 90c; 1-gal. can, \$1.50. Cannot mail.

WALKO ROUP, CHOLERA AND WHITE DIARRHEA TABLETS—Especially valuable for white diarrhea among incubator chicks.
Small pkg., 50c; large pkg., \$1.00, postpaid.

SALVET FOR HOGS AND STOCK—A medicated salt which rids all stock of stomach and intestinal worms, aids digestion.

5-lb. pkg., 75c; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

H. T. H.-15 DISINFECTANT—For poultrymen. Highly recommended.
1-lb. can, 50c; 3-lb. can, \$1.00, not postpaid.
Write for booklet on this wonderful and economical disinfectant.

Rich in Animal Proteins Essential Vitamins and Minerals

A Kennel Favorite for Years---

Now Preferred by Countless Pet Owners

Conkeys Y-O Dog Food has made a big hit with dogs and dog owners alike. Just watch your dog sniff toward the pan and wag his tail approvingly as you moisten the meal with water. It's a food that even finicky house pets take to with little or no coaxing, and really enjoy eating.

There's a lot of satisfaction, too, in seeing how wonderfully well this food agrees with your dog, regardless of breed or age. Clear, bright eyes, a healthy coat and tireless energy are characteristics of Conkey-fed puppies and grown dogs. You'll find the stool will be firm, but not hard.

**CONKEYS
Y-O
DOG
FOOD**

Sooner or later will come the urge to give Conkeys a trial. Why not do it now? A sample is yours for the asking.

A distinguishing feature of Conkeys Y-O Dog Food is its high animal protein content, derived from liberal amounts of dehydrated beef meal, animal liver and glandular meal, fish meal and dried milk by-products. Equally important is the vitamin factor—EXTRA VITAMINS A, B, D, E and G, Pantothenic Acid and Niacin, supplied by Conkeys Y-O. Made by a patented process, Conkeys Y-O combines the good qualities of Fortified Cod Liver Oil, non-fermenting Brewers' Type and Irradiated Yeast, Wheat Germ Oil and Riboflavin Supplement.

Packed in sizes for every need—2¾ lb., 5 lb.,
and 25 lb. paper bags, and 100 lb. cotton bags.

Prices on Application

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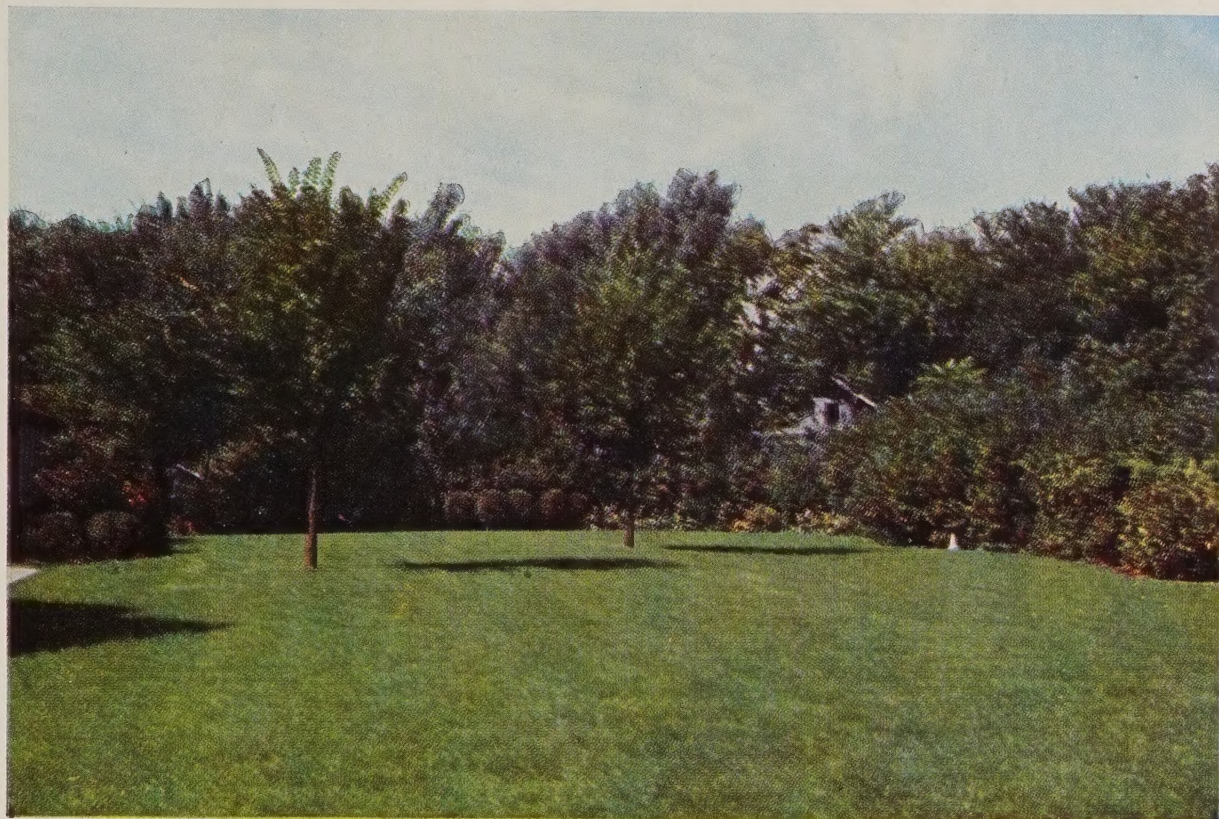
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Diggs and Beadles Seed Co., Inc.

603-5-7 East Marshall Street

Richmond, Virginia





D & B's LAWN GRASS SEED

Beautiful Lawns From Our Unexcelled Scientific Mixtures

VELVET GREEN

Velvet Green is a modern Lawn Seed Mixture, the result of time-proven tests and practical sowing on all types of soil. It is a blend of the most permanent grasses and will produce a deep-rooted sod and, as its name implies, forms a velvetlike surface. We strongly recommend it to you as the very best of Lawn Mixtures. Per lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, per lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.30; 25 lbs. \$10.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

SHADY LAWN GRASS

Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places, and for sowing in such places we recommend the use of our special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special mixture are those adapted for growing in shade. 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; 5 lbs. \$2.65, postpaid. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

GREENWAY LAWN GRASS

This is especially designed to meet the ever increasing demand for a popular priced lawn grass seed. This, by no reason, means that it is a cheap grass. It will stay green through winter and summer if properly kept. 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 50 lbs. \$16.50; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

VDee Bee
VITALIZER
A SUPERIOR
GARDEN and LAWN ENRICHER

You can have a beautiful lawn easily and economically if you use VITAL-IZER to supply the plant food it must have. With VITAL-IZER you can have a rich, beautiful lawn, flowers, shrubs and trees, which, without a plant food, would be unattractive and impoverished. VITAL-IZER can be applied at any season of the year with splendid results.

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POPPY NUDICAULE, The Emperor



MARIGOLD, Dwarf French Double Harmony



ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints

SPRING, 1945

Diggs & Beadles Seed Co., Inc.

601-607 East Marshall Street



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